McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Personalities in Politics.

Last week's *Watchman*, with its usual disregard for truth, asserts that both Hayes and Wheeler voted for and took the back pay. This story is utterly false. Hayes was not in Congress at the time, and Mr. Wheeler voted against the measure, and when the money was paid him he immediately returned it to the Treasury. Unless the rank and file of that party prefer the false to the true, some little regard for truth, we should think, would serve their purpose just as well.

If our opponents desire to make the coming canvass a personal one, we stand in such a position that we can afford to meet them upon that issue. Against the men whom the Republicans have put in nomination nothing can be said with truth, while the Democratic candidates, especially Mr. Tilden; can ill afford to let the clear light of truth shine upon all his public acts. We only need to quote the sayings of his own party press to prove him to be the very opposite of the valiant reformer which some of his friends seem at present so anxious to make him out to be. But we forbear, for the present at least, and will wait for our opponents to set that ball in motion. We know the ease with which personal character can be assailed, and the difficulties in the way of making a perfect defense and complete vindication; the annoyance to which they subject an opponent by putting him and his friends to the necessity of constant and repeated explanations. Such a method of warfare is especially attractive to the low fellows in politics whose aim it is to make the canvass as offensive as possible to the enemy, and who scruple at nothing to effect their purpose. Epithets and falsehoods are always easy of reach, and little skill is necessary to the flinging of them, but they serve no good purpose, and a paper resorting to such a course only lends its influence to degrade and pollute the minds of the people who are reached by its teachings.

Oh Meek! give us a rest for once from falsehood and mud slinging. The Lord knows the Democracy of Centre county are base enough—that the rank and file are ignorant enough—therefore why play upon their credulity? Take our word for it, it is not necessary; they will vote the ticket anyhow. We submit it is unwise, especially for our opponets to provoke a personal contest; their candidate is too vulnerable. The real question at issue is not whether Samuel J. Tilden or Rutherford B. Hayes shall be the next President of the Republic. The real issues of the canvass lie behind the two men, and relate to parties and politics, involving principles of mighty importance. Between the two parties representing these principles the people of the country must choose which shall be the governing power for the coming Presidential term, and perhaps for a score of years to come. The discussion of these should be calm, clear and decent. There is no need of belittleing the contest by personalities and falsehood simply because blackguardism and abuse are the only political arguments which pot-house politicians can comprehend.

There are two parties before the country asking to be trusted with power. Whatever may be said of the professions of either, as shown in its practical conduct it is at least certain that each party has a manifest spirit and purpose by which it may be judged. The question of greatest importance is, which of these two parties, by its demonstrated ability to govern well—by the earnestness, loyalty, and patriotism of the men who constitute and lead it—by the correctness of its principles and the soundness of its views—by the straightforward honesty with which it meets and disposes of questions of great public interest—by its intelligence, sincerity and capacity—is better qualified to take the government in charge. And these questions, the only ones which really interest the people, can be best decided without resorting to falsehood, calumny, or abuse. But, as we said before, if our opponents choose this method of doubtful expediency, we can afford to meet them, for we have the vantage ground. The charges brought against Gov. Tilden, the Democratic candidate have been put in circulation and urged against him by the very men who to-day are supporting him for the Presidency. But no joint in the armor of the Republican candidate has yet been found by a vigilant opposition for an attack upon his personal character. It is a situation which would seem to invite mud throwing from us, since the Republican candidate is secure from it, and the Democrats have themselves pointed the way to that method of warfare upon their own leader; but we do not believe in it. There are principles at stake, and it were better that the campaign should be conducted with these in view.

The Democrats' Blunder.

The Democratic party have met in convention at St. Louis, consummated a great folly, and adjourned. No one expected them to act with sense, but some did think that possibly they might declare for one thing or another. They have declared for nothing in particular, but like drowning men they reach out for straws, hoping thereby to save themselves. For President they have put in nomination the earnest apostle of the hardest kind of hard money, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. For Vice-President they have nominated his opposite, the earnest advocate of soft money, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Now, who can tell what they mean? Do the hard money men of that party intend to cheat the soft money element of the party, to carry their point? Or, *vice versa*, does not this action on the part of that convention speak as positively as actions can speak, "we are ready to do anything to defeat the Republican party." Will the people discover here any honorable motive, any true reason why the Democracy should be delegated with power? Will they not demand to know what use they will make of their power if they should attain to it. If it is true that the Republican party have at times made mistakes, is it not also true that they have been the party of progress, loyalty and freedom, and will not the people rather suffer the evils which they now endure rather than flee to other and greater, which they know not of? For sixteen years the Republican party has had control of the affairs of the Republic, and during that time greater progress has been made, and nobler reforms carried out, than was ever accomplished by any party or any people in so short a time, since "the morning stars first sang together." Will the people forget all this and delegate power to a party who are ready to do anything, or promise anything, if only they are permitted to rule or ruin? No; it cannot be. After the election Tilden will be able to exclaim in the words of Macbeth:

"Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren scepter in my grasp,
Thence to be wrenched,"

THE Democratic scandal-mongers don't like Hayes and Wheeler. They have each an unsullied record. There is no chance for scandal They have each been long tried in public life, and are above suspicion. It will be a waste of Democratic ammunition to sling mud at either of them. It won't stick. They are proof against all such efforts to destroy public integrity as the Democracy are now practicing.

THE Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Hon. Horace Fairbanks for Governor by acclamation. "That's business."

Co-Operation.

It has been brilliantly said of trade and manufactures that the past was the age of monopoly, the present of competition, while the future will be the millennium of co-operation.

Already there are signs of the coming of this good time. In England, union stores have been a great success. From small and pennywise beginnings, they have outgrown the sneers of both rich and poor, and overcome mercantile opposition.

A co-operative store in New York, trading only with its members, has also succeeded. In New England such stores have generally failed, because there is neither patience nor poverty's pressure in the co-operators.

It was one of Horace Greeley's fine attempts to introduce co-operation into the *Tribune*, making it really a publishing company. Manufacturers have sometimes tried to make their mills co-operative, and the plan only fails through the hasty ignorance of those interested. *Scribner's Monthly* is doing a good work by sending abroad Mr. Charles Barnard, that he may write up, for its pages, the successful enterprises which there have achieved triumphs in co-operation.

The time will come, though it may be far distant, when every store, every factory, every shop, every mill, every journal, every railroad, every theatre, will be run on this golden-rule principle, and all work-people will share in the general profit, which will stimulate each to do the best work, and reward merit of brain or muscle according to its deserts. In that day no Stewart can hold his crushing monopoly in dry goods, and no Astor accumulate his millions. This will be a practical realization of the Kingdom of Heaven at hand. Men, women, and children; makers, sellers, and buyers; wares, morals, tempers, and homes, will alike profit by the working and sharing together, which all nature teaches.

Newspapers.

—The Clarion *Republican* and Wellsborough *Agitator* printed their 4th of July edition in blue and red.

—The Philadelphia *Press* prints, in supplement form, cuts of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

—We have received a copy of the 4th of July edition of the New York *Irish World*. It contains twenty-four pages of matter, and is filled with appropriate illustrations of this great event, among others, a double page cartoon—"The Signing of the Declaration of Independence."

—The *Sentry*, the newly-launched Philadelphia paper, improves with every number. Besides being a lively, spicy journal, it wields an able pen, politically. It hoists the Republican national ticket, and will battle bravely for the right.

—The *Westliche Post*, Carl Shurz's paper, will support the Republican nominations. The *Post* will have great influence with the German population.

THE Democratic platform calls for "free trade." How will our working men like this feature of Democratic policy? Can any of them, in view of the great evils that would follow such legislation, vote the Democratic ticket? If our laboring men are wise they will vote for Hayes, Wheeler, and protection to home industries. They do not want to come in competition with the half starved labor of European countries.

THOSE wise Democrats who asserted that Grant was to be nominated for a third term are now just as certain that Tilden is going to be elected for the first time next fall. One is just as likely to occur as the other.

——George N. Hale, Esq., of New York, formerly of this place, is at his old home, where he will remain for a few weeks. George is a good, whole-souled fellow, and his numerous friends are glad to welcome him back amongst them once more.

——The Centre County Normal Institute will convene at Milesburg July 25th, and continue for nine weeks.

——Mr. William Wetsler, stove dealer, is very low with typhoid fever at his residence in Milesburg.

The Ambuscade.

Slaughter of Custer's Command—List of Officers Slain—Number of Men Butchered.

[Dispatch to Gazette and Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, July 7.—A special from the camp at the mouth of the Big Horn, via Bismarck,, dated the 6th of July, says the orders issued to Custer were to proceed up the Rosebud in pursuit of the Indians, whose trail was discovered by Major Reno a few days before. When the trail was found Custer was to proceed southward to the headwaters of Tongue river, and then turn toward the Little Big Horn, filing constantly to his left so as to prevent the Indians from escaping to the south or south-east.

GIBBON'S COLUMN.

Gibbon's column was to move up as far as the Big and Little Big Horn, and the plan was thus to enclose the Indians between the two columns. If they were found on the Little Big Horn Custer was directed to keep Gibbons informed of his operations. Custer's command, as is already known, struck the Indian camp June 25th, and was almost exterminated. 13 officers and 200 men are known to be killed. Many others are missing and are probably killed. The *Herald* correspondent was killed among others. About three thousand Indians were engaged. The Indians suffered a heavy loss.

Reno and Benton's commands were only saved by the opportune arrival of General Terry.

General Custer underestimated the enemy. The survivors of his command remained some days on the ground burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

CUSTER'S CONFIDENCE.

A Bismarck, Dakotak, dispatch says full details of the battle have been received. It seems Terry offered to go with Custer and make the attack, but Custer declined. He then offered to send a battery of Gatling guns, but Custer declined, saying it would be in his way.

THE FATAL MARCH.

It was settled that Custer should march thirty miles a day, but he marched day and night, without rest. When he reached the Indian camp, without waiting for his whole force to come up, he charged with five companies, was ambuscaded and massacred. General Terry visited no censure on Custer, merely saying in his report, "he gave up his life for his fault." Two hundred and sixty-one dead have been found.

WHAT SHERIDAN SAYS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Philadelphia dispatch gives an account of an interview with Gen. Sheridan. He says Terry's dispatches show that the fight was not a complete massacre, as our troops were able to rescue their wounded and retreat with them. He said it would be unfair yet to pass any judgment on Custer's conduct. He is said to have made a mistake, and pays the penalty with his life.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following dispatch was received here this morning:

"CHICAGO, Ill., July 7—*General E. D. Townsend, Ajutant General, Washington, D. C.*—Captain Smith, of General Terry's staff, telegraphs from Bismarck as follows: Colonel Custer, Captains Custer, Keogh, Yates and Cook, Lieutenants Smith, M'Intosh, Calhoun, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter, Sturgis and Crittenden were killed, and Lieutenant Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord missing. 261 dead bodies have been found and 52 wounded brought away.

[Signed] R. R. DRUM, A. A. G."

LATER.

WINONA, Minn., July 7.—The steamer Key West has arrived here bringing fifty wounded from the fight near the Big Horn June 25th. The Latest account says General Custer and Major Reno attacked 4,000 Sioux under Sitting Bull, and 26 men were killed. Major Reno is reported as losing 75 killed and wounded. Fourteen officers in all were killed and four civilians. Enlisted men killed, 275; wounded, 80. The Indian loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy.

THE race is not always to the swift. Men who make a desperate effort to secure their own nomination to important positions rarely ever succeed in gratifying their ambitious aspirations. Clay, Webster, Seward, and thousands of the lesser lights, afford instructive illustrations of this fact. Hayes never sought office, yet the people have measured his capacity on many occasions, and, step by step, have advanced him to a nomination for the highest position in their gift. There is a growing feeling in the public mind against men nominating themselves as candidates for important political positions. The place should be allowed to seek the man, through the people—not the man the place. Neither Hayes nor Wheeler sought the positions to which they have been nominated, and will certainly be elected.

CASTLE GARDEN, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon.

TERRIBLE RAIN STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE IN TOWN AND COUNTY

A Veritable Deluge—Streets Running with Water—Extent of the Damage Done.

On Saturday, July 1, we were visited by one of the most terrific rain storms ever known to its people. Although the storm lasted but about two hours it seemed as if the flood-gates of heaven had been opened. The water did not come down in drops, but poured down in streams; filling our hilly streets even with the curb-stones, and for the time they were nothing but running rivers of water.

The storm commenced about six miles west of the town, where two storms coming from opposite directions seemed to meet, and continued eastward until they reached Curtin's Gap in the Muncy mountains. The width of territory covered by the storm was about four miles and the length ten miles, making it cover about forty square miles of territory. Buffalo Run, a stream which flows eastward along the base of Muncy mountain, rose with great rapidity, and the people living along its banks were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving everything behind at the mercy of the raging flood. The gardens and flats were immediately covered with a solution of mud and water. Among the farms damaged were Wilson's, ex-Sheriff Conley's Shivery's, Henderson's, Williams' and William H. Humes', which is occupied by Foster Tate. The dams at Wilson's saw-mill and Cole's saw-mill were carried away, and the gardens at Coleville, a little settlement on Buffalo Run, were entirely washed off, the soil going to thicken the already muddy water. Houses were started from their foundations, and out-buildings were hurried away to add to the debris which filled the raging torrent. Two colored children were carried away, but managed to catch the limb of a tree as they were passing along, and saved themselves by climbing it.

The grounds of the Agricultural Society were badly damaged, the race course being washed out in places, and the balance covered with mud. A slaughter-house belonging to Mr. Edwin Tyson was carried away, containing a large number of green hides and live pigs, some of which were afterwards saved. In the vicinity of the glass works, at the mouth of Buffalo Run, where the stream empties into Spring Creek, the destruction of property, and the consternation of the people living in that locality can better be imagined than described. The whole territory was submerged. Mr. Benjamin Tyson, in his efforts to save some of his property about his slaughter-house, was carried away with his wife for a companion, on a small roof. As they were passing along a man near them in a tree threw a rope to the lady and drew her out, but Mr. Tyson passed on, and it was reported in the evening that he was drowned. We are glad to report, however, that such was not the case, but he passed on through the railroad bridge, over the dam of Linn & McCoy in Spring Creek, and finally succeeded in reaching the shore.

The coal yards of Alexander & Co. were covered to the depth of several feet, filling their coal with mud, so that it will have to be washed before it can be sold.

On Logan's branch, on the farm of John Rishel, great damage was done. The soil was washed away, together with hundreds of dollars' worth of grain and manure. The carriage house at Mann's axe factory was upset, and four or five carriages and buggies broken. Mr. Waddle had three acres of choice timothy hay cut, which was all carried away. The dam at the old wire mill, now occupied by J. F. Mann, was washed away. The forge dam and rolling-mill dams connected with Messrs. Valentine & Co.'s Bellefonte forges were broken away, with four trestle bridges over which passes the railroad to the works.

On the east side of the town the water passed down the ravine from Curtin's mine bank, carrying everything before it, and doing great damage to the farms of John White, D. Z. Kline, Major Armor, and Seth H. Yocum, Esq.; also several farms farther east. In the town proper the scene was exciting beyond description. The streets had become rivers, and cellars were wells of water. On Bishop street the water was three feet deep; the cellars, of course, were full, and in some cases the first story of the buildings were partially inundated. The principal sufferers are, as far as we can learn, George W. Downing, Henry Yeager, Benjamin Schrock, Isaac Miller, of the Cummings House, J. F. Miles, Mrs. McBride, Edward Brown, Cyrus Stickland, William Lyon and Thomas Loughery. On Howard street it was no less destructive. The water collected in the hollow opposite the cemetery, and then suddenly rushed through the lot of James Williams, leaving a gulley five or six feet deep; tearing down the street to the depth of three feet, it filled all the cellars, and tore up the pavements of Messrs. Cook, Weaver, Galbraith and John P. Harris, damaging them greatly.

We have stated that Bishop street was full of water. The wash from the surrounding hills came down into it so fast that the sewer, which on all ordinary occasions is sufficient to carry off all the water that comes, was entirely too small at this time. The street being full the water ran down an alley in the rear of Harper Brothers' store to Spring street. So much came, and with such force, that it entered the windows in the back of the store, passing through the same to Spring street, and covering the floor of the room with mud and the cellar with water. It was at first reported that this firm would sustain a loss of from two to three thousand dollars, but we have since learned that their loss is but trifling, and will not much exceed one hundred dollars. A great many of their goods were placed upon the counters before the water had time to reach and damage them. The water rushed down Spring to High street, filled the cellar and cellar kitchen of T. R. Reynolds so rapidly that they had no time to move anything. Their supper cooking on the range was swept away. It then attacked the residence of D. M. Wagner, tearing up the pavement and washing a deep gulley through his front yard. On it came down High street; one would have thought the creek had been turned upon the street. Large rocks and cartloads of debris and stone were deposited in front of the Bush House. Shortlidge & Co.'s coal yard was flooded, damaging coal and plaster.

On Spring Creek the first important damage was at Roopsburg, on the farm of Mr. J. Sprinkle, which was badly washed. The car shops escaped, as they happened to have the flood gate open. A large amount of debris accumulated at the mouth of Buffalo Run, and brought such pressure against the railroad bridge at that point that it gave way, and the whole mass then precipitated against the trestle bridge leading to the lime-kilns of Shortlidge & Co., which immediately gave way with a tremendous crash. At Linn & McCoy's iron works, Milesburg, the dam was broken away, and the water did great damage to the forges. Perhaps this is the heaviest loss sustained by any firm or individual. The foundations of the puddling mill and forge, which occupy both sides of the stream, were damaged. The blast furnace had part of the blowing apparatus swept away. Two bridges were carried away below this point, also Green's dam. At C. Curtin's, on the Bald Eagle, two dams were destroyed. During the storm there was no little consternation and uneasiness manifested. The sharp lightning was blinding and seemed to reach down to the earth, in one vivid stream of fire, and the heavy peals of thunder made Old Mother Earth tremble. The lightning rod attached to the house of Mr. J. D. Valentine, on the corner of High and Spring streets, was struck and the tip melted. Some of the family were shocked and somewhat frightened, but escaped any serious injury.

This storm, so destructive in its results, commenced at five o'clock and ten minutes in the evening, and lasted one hour and forty-seven minutes. During that time about eight inches of water fell, which would make over twenty million tons on the forty square miles covered by the storm, or over five hundred thousand tons in Bellefonte alone.

——It is said by the police that some parties who took no provisions to the pic-nic grounds on the 4th of July, were seen carrying away large baskets full. It is a bad thing to be known to the police for such meanness as that. We sent a basket of provisions out there, but we have not seen our basket yet. Wonder if it is in the hands of the parties above alluded to?

Poetry.

Centennial Hymn.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOMLES.

I.

Bright on the banners of lily and rose
Lo, the last sun of our century sets!
Wreath the black cannon that scowled on our foes,
All but her friendships the nation forgets!
All but her friends and her welcome forgets
These are around her; but where are her foes?
Lo, while the sun of her century sets
Peace with her garlands of lily and rose!

II.

Welcome! a shout like the war trumpet swell
Wakes the wild echoes that slumber aroused!
Welcome! it quivers from Liberty's bell;
Welcome! the walls of her temple resound!
Hark! the gray walls of her temple resound!
Fade the far voices o'er hillside and dell;
Welcome! still whisper the echoes around;
Welcome! still trembles on Liberty's bell!

III.

Thrones of the Continents! Isles of the Sea!
Yours are the garlands of peace we entwine;
Welcome, once more, to the land of the free;
Shadowed alike by the palm and the pine;
Softly the murmur, the palm and the pine;
"Hushed is our strife in the land of the free;"
Over your children their branches entwine.
Thrones of the Continents! Isles of the Sea!

The Ills of Every Day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow—
Our souls a sudden bravery fills—
But we endure not always so
The drop by drop of little ills:
We will deplore and still obey
The hard behests of every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battle-field, and dares
Cannon and bayonets, faints beneath
The needle-points of frets and cares;
The stoutest spirits they dismay—
The tiny stings of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome,
Who were amid the cruel flame,
The molten crown of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint alway
The petty pains of every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require;
Sweet patience, grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day.

Our Story Teller.

"Not a Drop More, Daniel."

Daniel Akin had become a confirmed drunkard. So fully had he come under the dominion of the bottle that he was perfectly miserable when he could not obtain the means of gratifying his thirst. He had neglected his family until his wife's father had taken her and the children to the paternal roof. He had spent all his substance in drink and was kept from the poor-house only by performing menial services for his food, and by the kindness of Thomas Edgarton, a member of the Society of Friends, who had known him from his youth, and who had a strong hope that, in the course of time, he would see his folly and turn again into the right path.

Hoskins, the leading liquor seller of the place, had let him have drink so long as his money lasted, but would trust him no longer. He was lounging about the saloon one bright moonlight evening, pleading with the keeper to trust him for a drink. His reply was sharp and unfeeling:

"Not a drop more, Daniel!"

He remained a while longer and then left. As the cool air of the evening fell upon him he, all at once, gave utterance to his feelings in the following strain:

"'Not a drop more, Daniel!' Am I drunk or am I sober? I am sober. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Did Hoskins think a drop would hurt me? No; but my money was gone. He has got all; got everything I had—even the Bible my mother gave me. He has got the boots which my wife, with her own earnings, bought for Jennie. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Daniel, what say you to that? I say so, too. I once had good clothes, but now I have nothing but rags. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till I have clothes again as good as when Mary and I were married. I once had a good watch, but that, too, is gone. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till I have a horse and buggy as good as I once had. I once had cows that furnished my family with butter and cheese, but Hoskins has got them. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till those cows, or others as good, are mine again. I once had this wallet full of bills, but now not a cent have I got. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this wallet is well filled again."

By this time he reached the place where he formerly resided, and leaning up against the fence, he mused a long time in silence. He viewed the desolate place by the light of the moon, and his eyes ranged over the house and farm, once his own. He then said to himself: "Once I owned this house and farm. Here I was born. Here my father and mother died. I was the pride of their hearts; but I brought down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave! Here I began my married life, and all that heart could wish was mine. Here Mary and I took comfort together until Hoskins came and opened his rum-shop, and now he calls it his. In that south room my children were born, and there my Jennie died. O, how sorrowful she looked when she saw me take her boots and start for the store to pawn them for rum, while she lay sick upon the bed. And then, how she begged me not to strike her mother again! I can see her now—her pale face, her wasted form; but she cannot come to me again. And O, my wife, how shamefully I abused her! It was not your Daniel that did it. No, it was Hoskin's accursed rum! No wonder you was taken away from me by those who loved you and would not see you abused. They won't have me in the house; they won't let me live with you. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this house is mine again. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till these broad acres are again in my possession and my wife and children that are living are in yonder rooms and we are a happy family once more. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Help me, my God, till all these things are accomplished. I thank you Hoskin's, for these words. I shall not forget them."

He had become so much occupied with his thoughts and spoken in a tone so loud, that he had not noticed the wagon which had reached the road, in which was seated the kind-hearted Quaker before mentioned. He stopped his horse and heard distinctly the language Daniel used. As he closed his soliloquy, he turned and saw Thomas Edgerton, who said:

"Daniel, does thee mean to keep thy vow?"

"Yes, friend Edgerton, I do."

"Thee has promised a great many times thee'd drink no more. What makes thee think thee will keep thy vow this time?"

"I know, friend Edgerton, I have often vowed I would drink no more. But now I feel different from what I ever felt before; my heart is almost broken and I feel my weakness; and I believe God will help me this time."

"God grant that it may be so. Daniel, get in and take a seat. Thee must be hungry; go home with me."

On the way the Quaker drew out of him all that has been written, and he advised him to go to California. He told him to go to New York and work his way round the Cape. He decided to do so. The Quaker kindly promised to furnish him with suitable clothes.

"Thee would like to see thy wife and children before thee goes?"

"I should—but they have become so estranged from me; if I went, perhaps they would not believe me. I think it would be better they should not know where I am. I want to surprise them, and hope to do so by coming back a sober man, and with money enough to make them comfortable. I prefer that you and your wife be the only persons in the place who shall know where I am or what I am doing."

Thus, while riding toward the quiet farm-house of the Quaker, the whole thing was arranged. When they reached the farm the horse was put into the barn, and they entered the house. As they seated themselves before the fire, the Quaker said to his wife:

"Amy, thee can put on another plate. Daniel will stay with us a few days, and then he is going to California."

The good Quaker felt confident Daniel would keep his word this time. At the end of a few days everything was in readiness. The old horse was harnessed and, before daylight, Daniel Akin was on his way to the railway station. He had not been in the village since the night when the words, "Not a drop more, Daniel," were uttered. He was missed from his customary haunts; but it was supposed he had gone on a spree, so nothing was thought of his absence. No inquiries were made, for all were glad that he was missing and cared not for his return.

He had been gone somewhat more than a year, when the Quaker was in the store of Hoskins and wished to hire a pasture for the coming season.

"I have one I will let you have free, if you will put up the fences on the place," said Hoskins.

"Where is it?" asked the Quaker.

"It's on the Akin's farm," was the reply.

"If thee will let it at that rate, thee must have let it get out of repair."

"It is, indeed. I cannot leave the store to look after it. The house is poor, and the family that lived in it last were too shiftless to buy wood, so they burnt up all the fences; in fact, I would rather sell it than rent it."

"What will thee take for it?" inquired the Quaker.

"It cost me $1,600."

"Yes; but thee paid in goods, and charged thine own price for them."

"To be sure I did. Akin could not get trusted anywhere else, and I felt that I was running a great risk in letting him have the goods, so I charged accordingly; just as any body else would have done under the circumstances."

"But thee has not told me what thee will take for the place. I will give thee $800 for it, if that is any object to thee."

Hoskins thought long enough over the matter to conclude that the interest of $800 was far better for him than a farm for the use of which he realized scarcely anything, and at last said, "You can have it."

"Very well, Hoskins; thee can make out the deeds to-morrow, and thee shall have thy money. By-the-by, does thee know what has become of Daniel Akin?"

"No; he has not been in the village for more than a year; at any rate, I have not seen him."

We may here tell the reader something that Hoskins did not know. The Quaker had that day received a letter from Daniel Akin, saying that he was at the mines hard at work and sticking to his motto, "Not a drop more, Daniel;" that he had laid up a few hundred dollars, and desired him to inquire what the place he once owned could be bought for.

Mr. Edgerton had taken the method above mentioned to find out the views of Hoskins respecting the place; so confident was he that Daniel Akin would come home a sober man, with money in his pocket, that he had ventured to purchase the place, to keep for him till his return.

He wrote to Akin, informing him of what he had done, and about three months after he received a letter from him stating that he had sent by express $500 in gold to a banker in New York, with orders to sell it and remit the proceeds to him, to go toward the money for the farm.

Gold at that time commanded a high premium, and the $500 became $800 before it reached the hands of friend Edgertan. Akin requested him to draw up a deed giving the whole property to his wife Mary, to have it duly recorded and left with the register of deeds.

In his letter he said: "If perchance I should ever break my resolution, I shall have secured a home for my wife and children. I prefer, however, that they should not know anything of this for the present. If I live to come home, I will give Mary the deeds with my own hands; if not, you can do it. Now that the farm is bought, you had better stock it, for I still stick to my motto, "Not a drop more, Daniel."

Another year passed away. By this time friend Edgerton had stocked the farm with young cattle and sheep, the fences were put in repair, and everything but the house wore a tidy appearance. Another remittance came, which paid for all the stock and left an overplus with which to repair the house. Carpenters were busy, and the villagers who happened to pass that way found that extensive repairs were going on; still no one presumed to question the Quaker with respect to his plans. These repairs completed, furniture found its way into the house. A yoke of oxen were seen on the farm. The villagers were astonished to see the Quaker driving an elegant horse and riding in a new buggy.

He received this short note one day:

"I have arrived all safe and sound. Please go and get Mary and the children."

Friend Edgerton rode over to the next town and called on Mary's father, and invited her and the children to go home with him and make a visit. The invitation was accepted and they returned with the Quaker to his house. On the afternoon of the next day, he said:

"Mary, I want to go to the railway station. Thee and the children can stay with Amy."

He went down to the station and fetched Daniel and left him at his own house, where he he had previously conveyed some provisions, and where he was to pass the night. It was dark when friend Edgerton reached his home.

Next morning friend Edgerton said to Mary:

"Mary, I suppose thee has heard I have bought thy old place? I have got it fitted up, and the children shall ride over after breakfast to see it. I think thee will like it."

They rode over, and Mary was surprised to see the changes which had taken place. They looked over the lower rooms first; and over the mantelpiece in the sitting room was a frame, and under the glass, in large gold letters, were these words:

"NOT A DROP MORE, DANIEL."

Mary, on reading these words, said:

"O, friend Edgerton, if Daniel could have said these words and stuck to them, this beautiful place might have still been his."

"Then thee don't know where Daniel is?" asked the Quaker.

"No, I have not heard anything of him for more than three years."

"Thee would like to see him, would thee not?"

"O yes, indeed I should."

"Let us walk up stairs."

As they went up the front stairs Daniel slipped down the back ones and took his stand in the front room. When they returned Mrs. Akin noticed a stalwart man standing in the room with his back to the door, and started back for an instant. The Quaker said:

"Its a friend, Mary."

Daniel turned around; but in the man with the heavy beard and mustache Mary did not recognize her husband. Daniel advanced to the step where Mary was standing and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, exclaimed:

"Don't you know me, Mary?"

We leave the reader to imagine what the meeting was. Friend Edgerton said he must go and see Amy, and, addressing himself to Mary, said:

"Mary, this house and farm are thine. Daniel has got the papers and will give them to thee. Thee can stay as long as thee likes; thee will live happily once more, for that—pointing to the frame over the mantel-piece—'Not a drop more, Daniel,' is his motto now, and will be as long as he lives."

Daniel and his wife fell on their knees before the Lord. Their prayers were mingled with many tears; but in their future lives those prayers were found to be answered.

Several years have passed away since the above events occurred, and Daniel Akin, now an earnest Christian man, still sticks to his motto, "Not a drop more, Daniel!"

A Fortune for a Convict.

The Toledo *Commercial* says: There are instances recorded of men in affliction being killed with sudden delight at a happy reverse of fortune, while a time-worn proverb sententiously lays it down that "joy never kills." It is very likely that were great joy attended by any such disastrous effect, Richard Lawrence, a man now confined in the county jail awaiting sentence for commission of the Young burglary, would ere this have met his Maker. On Saturday morning he received through his attorney a letter from his sister, apprising him of the fact that he is entitled to an amount somewhat in excess of $70,000, being a 1-24th share of the great Jennings estate in England.

This property has been in litigation for several years, and some time ago the celebrated lawyer, Judah P. Benjamin, formerly Secretary of State in the Confederate Cabinet, went over to England in the interest of American heirs. The case has just been decided in their favor, and one of the heirs, an aunt of the prisoner, living in Paris, has already, the letter states, received her dividend.

Lawrence, whose name, by the by, is not Lawrence, is a scion of good Kentucky stock—in younger days he was a veritable blue grass "blood." His father is a prominent lawyer of that State; one of his brothers a well-known editor; and the remainder of the family eminently respectable people. Richard was the "bad boy"—a fast young man at first, then a hard case, and finally, in downward succession a criminal. He is a large, good-looking man, and is known among his fellows as "Big Dick"—his real name being in possession of no one in this city except himself and his attorney. The circumstances of his recent trial are well-known. His supposed companion in the Young robbery has been acquitted of the charge, and there was a fair prospect that he, also, would be released. He became fearful of conviction, however, and in the hope of securing a mitigation of sentence, pleaded guilty, contrary to the urgent advice of his attorney, who was confident of success. What the penalty may be, none can tell.

It is pretty hard on a man, after leading an impecunious life for years, to be committed to the penitentiary for a considerable term just as he comes into a fortune. Unearned fortunes sometimes proves men's ruin, and Mark Twain says if such is the case he wants to be ruined that way. It is unlikely, however, that "Big Dick" will reach a lower stage of ruination than he has already attained, and highly probable that when he again treads the earth a free man his progress, under fortune's smiles, will take quite another direction.

"Old Man Methuselah" Thumping Around.

[From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.]

There was a slight rumpus near the market early yesterday morning, that escaped the vigilance of the officer on duty. An old negro man, evidently from the country, was sitting in his wagon, apparently wrapped in deep thought. His hair was plentifully sprinkled with grey, and he was carefully polishing the glasses of a pair of venerable looking spectacles. Something in his appearance attracted the attention of two neatly dressed mulatto boys who, with cigars in their mouths, were sauntering leisurely by.

"Dar's old man Methuselah," said one, while the other began to sing,—

"Dar was an old nigga and his name was Methuselah—
His name was Methuselah;
When he got old he went to Jeru—"

But before the saddle-colored warbler could finish his ditty the object of his serenade had leaped from the wagon and seized him. The next moment the tuneful youth was wriggling on the ground, while the old man was thumping him with a No. 11 brogan, without regard to the musical pauses, and with such vigor as to leave the impression on those within hearing that an army of Spring carpet-beaters had suddenly begun operations.

"Methuselum ain't had no sich marrer in his legs like dis, had he?" queried the old man, as he gave the youth a final jar that sent him rolling out of reach. Scrambling to his feet, the bruised boy, without answering the interrogatory, made up the street at a pace that soon carried him out of sight.

"I'm a lonesome nigger, I am," said the veteran, as he picked up his hat, which had fallen off his head during the thumping process. "I'm lonesome by nature, and when I gits mad my lonesomeness is the wus kinder d'ease. Dey ain't no town niggers round here," he continued, giving a suggestive pull on the lappels of his coat, and casting a glance at those whose attention had been attracted by the incident just related—"dey ain't no town niggers round here dat wants to keep me from being lonesome, is dey? Ef dey is, jest let him walk right out heah in de san', shuck hisself, an' I'll see if I can't keep him company while my wind lasts."

As there was no response to his somewhat sarcastic challenge, the aged negro mounted his wagon again, and was soon engaged in enjoying his propensities for "lonesomeness."

How Changed.

They had not met for years. Once they had leaned over the self-same garden gate, and sat side by side on the old-fashioned hair-cloth sofa, whispering those platitudes which young love makes of such breathless interest, while the kerosene lamp was turned down to the faintest glimmer compatible with perfect propriety.

He had said that her image, and hers alone, could fill the void which absence from her left in his heart: and when after unutterable agonies of broken but impassioned English he had said that he adored her, she had gently reclined her head upon the home starched shirt bosom that creaked above his manly breast, he having, with great presence of mind, placed his handkerchief thereon, in view of possible pomatum.

And then he had taken the assurance that she reciprocated his affection, from her own lips, and he remarks with a sad smile that her breath was faintly suggestive of fried onions eaten the previous day; but in those heavenly, gold-plated moments he thought that the odor of violets in spring was exhaled from her rosy lips.

He went away to work; they corresponded until, from two letters a week, the correspondence dwindled down to the exchange of a casual newspaper, and then silence.

She finally married—so did he.

And now that they have met, before his heart was done beating, he saw that instead of the sweet girl with brown hair and a lithe, willowy grace, which somehow he had dreamed of encountering, there stood a stout lady with a false front, who said:

"Well, James, I do declare. How old you've growed and how gray you be."

And he had replied: "Well, Hannah, I never should have known you. How stout you are."

"Good heavens, is that fat old woman the girl that I thought I once loved?" he whispered to himself as he turned away, while she murmured, half-audibly, "Lemme see, wasn't Jim an' I engaged?"

A Fall in Wheat.

A most extraordinary disaster occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota, the other day, in the shape of an eruption of wheat from one of the bins of an elevator. The bin is, or was, twenty by thirty feet in width, about seventy feet deep, and was filled from bottom to top—the amount being estimated at about thirty-four thousand bushels. Suddenly it was discovered that the wheat was pushing out the side of the elevator, thirty or forty feet from the top, and that several of the iron stays had snapped asunder. Efforts were promptly made to reduce the pressure by removing the wheat; but it was too late, and soon, with a great crash, the wooden timbers burst open, the iron sheathing was ripped off, and out rushed the wheat in a gigantic stream twenty feet in diameter. It poured over the bluff, crushing to fragments a shanty about fifty feet from the elevator, although the inmates had time to escape. The sight of this torrent of wheat was a most singular one. The whole amount discharged from the hole in the elevator was variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand bushels. It took but a few moments to deposit this golden grain in a pile at the foot of the elevator about seventy-five feet square. A force of men was at once employed to shovel the wheat in upon the floor of the elevator, in the midst of which process a shower came. But the grain was kept comparatively dry.

AMONG its wonders the Exhibition is not without its miniature Niagara falls. The wing on the southern side of Machinery Hall contains a tank sunk in the ground, the top being on a level with the floor, 160x80 feet in size, and almost filled with water. At one end of this, and supported upon iron pipes, which also answers the purpose of water conductors, is a platform forty feet above the floor, and over the edge of which and down into the lake descends a sheet of water forty feet wide at the rate of 18,000 gallons a minute. To increase the interest of the scene the steam pumps in practical operation on each side of the lake force water through pipes placed high above the latter in such a way as to direct the rushing streams horizontally, and test the relative power of the competitive pumps by the length of the many parabolic currents shooting into the disturbed waters below.

Onward!

The march of the Republican party is to be onward. The critical period in its career has been passed. Political sagacity and unselfish patriotism have triumphed in the abandonment at Cincinnati of all personal considerations and factional interests, in the all-absorbing desire to secure a ticket that would command universal confidence and assure the nation that the great party of freedom was still to move onward in the path of progress, united in all needed reforms, inspired by a common loyalty, and presenting an unbroken front to the enemies of good government.

For this self-abnegation, the surrendering of personal favorites, and the unanimity displayed by all when the choice of the convention was made known, the delegates of the several States deserve and will receive the thanks and gratitude of the country. They bridged over our only danger, and made certain a victory which to many good citizens had hitherto been regarded as doubtful.

The House of Representatives was lost by a defensive campaign. It will be recovered by the aggressive one now made possible. Under Hayes and Wheeler there will be no retreats sounded, no forced entrenchment of position, but a steady and irresistible forward movement that will not cease until every State lost is recovered, and every position captured by Democracy is again under the Republican flag.

To believe otherwise would be to insult the intelligence and patriotism of the nation. Even those who have acted in good faith against the party, believing that Democracy had reformed and was capable of administering the Government, must have become convinced of their error by the repetition of follies on the part of the House of Representatives equal, if not surpassing, those which drove the Democracy from power in 1860. If it has done nothing more, the Democratic party has at least opened the eyes of tens of thousands to its utter incapacity to even legislate for the interest of the nation. Under its control needed legislation has been denied; the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government have been suspended; absolutely nothing has been done except to waste millions of the people's money in investigations conceived in partisan malice and carried on for the sole purpose of securing for the Democratic party cheap political capital for the Presidential campaign.

Good citizens everywhere have watched these proceedings with anxiety and disgust, and will hail with rejoicing the prospect, now offered, of a deliverance from the misrule which if long continued would bankrupt the nation and cover its name with disgrace and reproach.

All hail to the awakened patriotism of the people, and to the standard-bearers chosen to lead them out of darkness into light. Let every banner have inscribed upon it, "union of good men for the preservation of good government." Let every honest citizen lay aside petty jealousies and local disputes and join with his neighbors in making the work thorough and effective. Let organization be effected in every town, county and State throughout the land. Induce, through personal canvass, every citizen to join in the work who believes that loyalty is better than disloyalty, and good government more to be desired than bad government. The enemy is desperate and well organized, and will not hesitate to take every advantage that can be obtained through fraud, violence and deception. To defeat their schemes, to repel every attack, to beat them on the skirmish line and in open battle requires courage, unity of action, and a patriotism such as saved the nation when the rebel allies of Democracy tried for four years to destroy it.

These elements of strength exist in our party. If they are dormant the promise which comes from the names of Hayes and Wheeler should excite them to activity. If they have been withheld since the close of the war the common danger which threatens the Republic from the ascendency of Democracy should arouse them to again volunteer for the general defence. The Republican party has chosen a man to lead it worthy of its principles. We call upon the friends of law and order to make the victory under him as glorious as any in our history.

William A. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler is thus described by "Creighton" in the Danbury *News*: "He is not dashing nor handsome. He is a man of honest look and conscious bearing. There is something about him when he takes you by the hand, in his firm, close grasp, that smacks of fearless honesty and magnetism. His face is filled with character and manliness. He is free from the slightest singe. There is no taint about him nor squeamishness. His reputation is healthy, pure and reliable. He is not on the defensive. He is faithful to his conviction and true to himself. He has no chums to reward, no assaults to avenge.

Independence and courage have healthy lodgment with him. There is nothing cunning about him. You can read him like a book, and he can read you as well. He won't claw you, nor rub your left shoulder-blade and invite you to ask favors he will never bestow. His record is as clean as a blank health-bill. He has a clear skin and an unblinkable eye. A square walk and firm aspect are his. He is neither pedantic nor clownish. He has humor and feeling, a respectable constituency bursting with satisfaction and well represented.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN PLOWS.—The London *Agricultural Gazette* says that the following remarks on the working of English and American plows in India were embodied in a letter recently communicated to the anti-horticultural society at Calcutta: I am very glad to reply to your inquiry, says the writer, as to our experience of the two plows which have been on trial. Both of them, the English and American, were easily worked by a pair of ordinary bullocks; each turned up the soil to the depth of six inches, and there was no perceptible difference in the quality of the work turned out. But I imagine that no native farmer would care to own the English iron plow when he could do the same work with the wooden American plow of simpler construction, and with a renewable point to the share. The points rapidly wear down in India; and the plowshare being made in one large piece, the alteration required is expensive. In the American self-sharpener, the movable top not only lasts longer but costs little to replace.

IN THE ARMY.—In Japan a law has recently been made instituting general compulsory service in the army. Every man between twenty and twenty-three years of age is liable to serve for three years in the standing army, the selection being made by lot. There is also a national guard, comprising all the men in the country between the ages of seventeen and forty. Exemption from military service may be purchased by the payment of $270.

THREE masked men, last week, broke into the house of Samuel Abraham, a wealthy farmer, three miles from Newville, Pa., placed a halter around his neck, threatening to hang him if he didn't deliver his money. After cruelly torturing him and his wife, by burning their feet, the miscreants fled, taking with them $65 in money, and a valuable horse and buggy.

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BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Hayes's Letter of Acceptance.

Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, has written his letter formally accepting the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Republican party. It is a letter that will give satisfaction to honest men throughout the country. It is characteristic of the man—plain, straightforward, and to the point. He says what he has to say in an honest, fearless manner, and handles the questions at issue before the people without equivocation. We commend these plain, honest words to the careful consideration of our readers. They will certainly strike a key note in the heart of every Republican as well as every true lover of his country. In it he has recognized the pressing demands of the country, in language which cannot be mistaken. It is the voice of an honest man, a true patriot, speaking just what he means. Since he has been nominated he has received many accessions of support from sources which might have been alienated. The liberal element all through the country are flocking to his standard. The indications now are that he will carry New York, all the Western States, and four or five Southern States, and be elected by as large a majority as any President since the days of Washington. Thus shall we commence our second century of national existence with one of the purest men for chief executive of the Republic that ever entered the arena of politics. Long live Rutherford B. Hayes, our centennial President that is to be.

The Letter.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8, 1876.

To the Hons. EDWARD MC PHERSON, WM. A. HOWARD, JOS. H. RAINEY, *and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the Convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The fifth resolution adopted by the Convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maximum "to the victors belonged the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for the office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of department, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services but to purchase party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hinderance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government—supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officers should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform. The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best established by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own reelection, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the greatest obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability of our money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end; and shall oppose any step backward. The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended, until, by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all of our constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace, loving, and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the party that are old. The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strait regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official interests; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, R. B. HAYES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Ladies' Temperance Praying Band.

BELLEFONTE, PA.—It has long been my desire to communicate to your band my feelings in the cause for which you are so anxiously and prayerfully striving to promote, and for the help of those that have fallen through the effects of the demon, Intemperance. It has always been a pleasure for me to see you meeting together for the purpose of engaging in prayer that the weak and intemperate might have strength given them to overcome the appetite and use of that soul and happiness destroyer, Rum; and we have often felt, and now feel, that, of ourselves, we can do nothing. I speak from experience. I say that a resolution in our strength will not avail. We must have power from on high. And I feel that prayer is our only safeguard; and that your prayers have been abundantly blessed is plain to the eye. The traffic once so remunerative is becoming weak. The dealers of the life and soul destroying poison are murmuring at the falling off in their receipts. Their loss, but our gain, is not less than thirty dollars a week to each dealer, and for the thirteen dealers, three hundred and ninety dollars a week, or twenty thousand three hundred dollars a year, to the once neglected wives and children of this town. This is a low calculation of *our* gain, and I feel it is through the prayers of the praying band that so much good has been done, and I believe it is through the prayers of your band that there is now many happy homes in this town that were not happy once. The Centennial Temperance Club, of which I am a member, has done a great and good work; but I cannot think it would have done so much, or further, would yet have been in existence, were it not the fruits of your praying band. I feel it to be some of the fruits of your many prayers. Oh, my dear friends and sisters, for I now feel that I may call you such, you have done much good—you can and are capable of doing more with your powerful weapon, Prayer. I know that your prayers have often assisted and kept me when laboring under strong temptations, for, my dear friends, it has often helped me. I have felt the power while you were engaged in your loving duty. I thank God for a praying wife, who has suffered many an hour for me through the cause of intemperance; and I thank God that we have a praying band of ladies in our midst that is doing so much good.

Dear friends and sisters continue on in the labor of love you have chosen. I never forget your hour on Thursday afternoon. It does me good to see you gathering together for an hour of prayer, and in fact a battle with intemperance, with which you are becoming more than conqueror. Friends and sisters, I hope that you may receive this as a token of thanks from one who feels that your praying band has been an instrument in the hands of God to loose him from the tyranny of the demon, Intemperance. Friends and sisters, I will, at some future time, communicate to your band, and I now ask the prayers of your praying band for help and strength to overcome all temptations, and I will be with you in all your meetings, not in person, but in feeling—my heart will be with you.

A FRIEND
of the Ladies' Temperance Praying Band.

[The above letter was received by a member of Ladies' Temperance Praying Band and handed to us by Mrs. Reed with the request that we should publish it. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.—ED.]

The Fourth at Lock Haven.

EAGLEVILLE, July 8, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: We propose to give you an account of our trip to Lock Haven on the Fourth of July, to take part in celebrating our nation's hundredth birth-day. You may, perhaps, ask why we did not attend the one held in our own county at Bellefonte. The reason is this; We were invited as an order to go to Lock Haven, and very strongly invited, too. It was our desire to go to Bellefonte, for, judging the future by the past, we knew that Bellefonte would far exceed Lock Haven in anything; unless it be in drunkenness and roguery, and we would defy the State in that.

Men who pretend to be gentlemen of rank and honor, and be guilty of getting up such a thing as was held there, ought to be banished to the Fiji Islands. It was only a scheme for the hotel and shop keepers to make money; and not that they cared to do honor to our nation and forefathers. It was a disgrace such as will scarcely be wiped out before the next Centennial year.

We arrived in the city about 9:15 A. M., were formed into line at the station (the P. O. S. of A).

The parade was grand, we will admit, but the people of Lock Haven do not deserve the credit; it was the different orders and fire companies from other places that made it a success. We were marched from 9:30 until noon, through most all parts of the city. Many almost perished from fatigue and thirst—they really refusing to give us water to drink in order that we might be compelled to buy their nasty beer and other stuffs.

At noon we were marched to where the speaking was to be, at which place one of Lock Haven's prominent citizens had the audacity to get up and say that he had been authorized to say that speaking would begin at two o'clock, and those who lived handy should go home for their dinner, and others could get sandwitches at fifteen cents apicce and ice cream at ten cents a dish.

You will remember that in their liberality they promised that lemonade and ginger bread would be served out free of charge. I was told that they even charged for that, and had but little to eat at their hotels. J. S. L.

Sitting Bull's Career.

What Delegate McGinnis, of Montana, Knows About the Indian War.

From the New York *Tribune.*

The cause of this war, or rather of these expeditions—for this war with these Indians has been going on for fifteen or more years—may be summed up in the words, "Sitting Bull and the outlaw Sioux." We have never had peace, or even treaty relations, with these bands. After the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa, and the great Sioux massacre in Minnesota, all the more turbulent spirits banded together. After General Sibley's expedition, in 1863, they crossed the Missouri, and endeavored to concentrate for another invasion of Minnesota. But the next year Sully followed them across the Missouri, and after several running fights, they retreated across the Bad Lands into the Big Horn country. Sully followed them to the Yellowstone and established Fort Buford. Upon this post and on the steamboats and immigrants to Montana they kept up unceasing war, often keeping the garrison at Buford in a state of siege for weeks at a time, and murdering every straggler who went outside the post. An attempt was made to treat with them in 1866, but after accepting the presents and securing some ammunition, Sitting Bull broke up the council and the commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull stubbornly refused to come in. All that year he made war on the steamboats and commerce of the Missouri, massacreing several small boat loads of returning miners and capturing large quantities of gold dust which he traded for arms with the Northern half-breeds. In 1867 he threatened the Gallatin Valley, in Montana, when the Montana Volunteers were raised to meet him. In 1868 he attacked the settlement of Muscleshell and suffered defeat, losing thirty-six warriers. The settlers, having notice of his coming, ambuscaded him in a ravine outside of town. Although the attack was made by the Sioux on the village this battle was denounced as a massacre by a portion of the Eastern press. After this he lost prestige. During 1869 and 1870 he devoted himself principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mondaus, the Rees, the Shoshones, and all other tribes friendly to whites, varying it by an occasional attack on the Missouri river forts. "In 1870," continued Mr. McGinnis, "General Hancock, then commanding that department, thought of organizing an expedition to bring Sitting Bull to terms; but as there was a prospect of the extension of the Northern Pacific railroad, which would simplify operations, he recommended another attempt to buy a peace with him until that road should be pushed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assurance of the Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department, Congress voted $500,000 to make peace and support him. This was the famous Seton-Sioux appropriation, Sitting Bull himself claiming to be a Seton, though his followers are outlaws and hard customers from all the bands of the Sioux nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the expenditure of this appropriation. It resulted in bringing to the Fort Peck Agency a portion of his following, but he refused to treat himself. Next year General Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, or at least repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin Valley in 1872 and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers. In 1873 he made a night attack on Colonel Baker, but was repulsed and pursued. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their reservation and agency and made war on all peaceable Indians. The Peace Commission, finding him intractable, now began to demand that the army should take the offensive and subdue him, and this request has been frequently repeated by the Peace Commission and the Interior Department until the War Department has acted on it. Last year some of his followers went down to meet the commission in conference with the Red Cloud Sioux, and came near precipitating a massacre of the commission. Sitting Bull himself refused to go in, and spent the summer in attacks on the Crow Agency and on the Montana settlers. He captured a government wagon train on the Carroll road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage Company. Such have been his exploits up to the bloody history of the present year. He defies the Government, and hopes that he can get the Sioux Nation to join him. If they will only do this he promises to drive the whites back into the sea, out of which they came. He utterly disbelieves the reports of Red Cloud and others who have visited the East as to the numbers of the whites they saw. He says their eyes were dazzled by bad medicine (magic). "How many followers has he?" "Ordinarily not more than 200 or 300 lodges, but there is no doubt that his numbers are now swelled by recruits from all the agencies. The Northern Cheyennes are with him, and a large portion of the Ogallalahs, and probably he has had 2,000 or more well-armed and well mounted warriors in these late fights. There were times last winter when he could not have gathered 800 men, but the young bucks have slyly slipped away from the agencies where they wintered and where the old people and women and children are being fed by the Government, and they will remain with him during the summer. This war then has no connection with the Black Hills trouble—none whatever. It was waged defensively on our part for many years before the hills were entered by anybody. The Black Hills trouble may be used as a pretext to induce treaty Sioux to join in the war. Of course Sitting Bull is anxious to confederate all the Sioux tribes and bands in a general war. He has been trying to do this for years, and has made repeated advances to the Crows and Blackfeet. This is one reason why the Peace Commissioners urged that he must be subdued lest he should demoralize all the treaty Indians and bring on a general war. Of course the Government has no alternative, except to bring him to terms. Any other course would be cowardly and wicked surrender of our frontier settlers and our friendly Indian allies and subjects to a barbarous and determined enemy of our country."

READING NOTICES.

A Case of Thirty Years Standing.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., May 22.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen: I was troubled with dyspepsia for thirty years, and tried several medicines advertised for the cure of this distressing complaint without deriving any benefit from them. About a year ago I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and after using altogether twelve bottles I find myself entirely cured. I consider my case one of the worst I ever heard of, and I take great pleasure in recommending the Peruvian Syrup to all dyspeptics, believing that it will be sure to cure them.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. BOWEN.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Something New—An Imported Remedy—Cannabis Indica.

This wonderful preparation, known by the above title, which has attained such celebrity during the last few years in all parts of the United States as a positive cure for consumption, bronchitis and asthma, can now be obtained at all first-class druggists. We have made permanent arrangements in Calcutta, India, for obtaining "pure hemp," and having it extracted upon its own soil (the climate in America being too changable to extract large quantities free from mildew). These remedies are now prepared from the best hemp, gathered at the right season, and extracted during mid-summer in Calcutta. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate, and it will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. $2.50 per bottle, or 3 bottles for $6.50.

As this is an imported article, we do not commission our remedies, but will be pleased to make cash agents everywhere. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO,
27-3m 1032 Race street, Phil'a.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in erruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors but with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen bottles of Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was sadly discouraged, but, after taking four bottles of the Discovery, I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery, I applied a solution of Iodine to the goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise

permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goitre, scrofulous inflammations, indolent inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin and sore eyes as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 12, 1876.

The interruption of business incident to our national holiday has only added to the general dullness of trade,—with the addition of hot weather. Our merchants prefer to lay back and try to keep cool in preference to selling goods on tick.

WHEAT—There is no life in the wheat market and no transactions to quote. Prices are still tending downward, and buyers are off. We quote a decline of 5 cents in our local market, but the decline at the seaboard is very much greater. There is more than an average crop to harvest, but the muckle weather in this vicinity causes some apprehension for the safety of the crop. Some of the late wheat was threatened with rust. Fears of mildew are entertained, and some apprehension that the wheat will grow before it can be harvested.

CORN—There is no life in the corn market, and the prospect for our local trade is very unfavorable, so long as the freights from the West continue so low.

OATS—Oats is in about the same condition as corn.

HAY—The sales of new hay are quite active at $10 per ton out of the field.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20@1 25
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

New Advertisements.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE County.

In the matter of the estate of John Sankey, deceased.

The auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of James W. Sankey one of the executors of the said decedent, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

27-13 S. D. GRAY, Auditor

CENTENNIAL
Hotel Directory
OF
Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL
ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite
WEST END OF MACHINERY HALL
500 ROOMS.
A single room and single bed, $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Rooms can be secured by correspondence. 27m4

Bingham House
CORNER ELEVENTH AND MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
Terms $3.50 per Day.
For one week or longer, $3 per day.
27-4m CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor

CHANNING HOUSE.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Handsomest part of Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centenuial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture; Capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.
27tm CHANNING HOTEL CO.

La Pierre House
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS $3 50 to $4 PER DAY.
J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Prop'r.

Congress Hall,
NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ELM AVE., BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.
Directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties. Terms—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Comfort, economy, and reasonable charges.
27-4t W. H. BAKER & CO., Phila.

This Directory is compiled by
J. WEAVER & CO.,
—Newspaper Advertising Agents,—
116 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch office 1313 Market St. Philadelphia, P

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, for the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1876.

Amount levied for school purposes		$5,037 31
Amt. levied for purposes interest and repairs		4,722 73
Total amount levied		$9,759 04
From State, appropriation for year ending June, '76.	$ 627 75	
From Collector, including taxes of all kinds	9,347 87	
From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, Equor fines, etc	150 67	
Total receipts		$10,385 2
For purchasing grounds	$ 202 25	
For renting, repairing, etc	687 37	
For teachers' wages	3,840 50	
For fuel and contingencies	510 72	
For Treasurer's fees	150 00	
For salary of Secretary or District Supt	150 00	
For debt and int. paid	6,254 63	
For other expenses	381 07	
Total expenditures		$11,564 94
Cash on hand, or amt. due Treas		$1,229 69
Amount due district from all sources	$4,656 58	
Total resources		$4,659 68
Amt. due Treas	$1,229 69	
Amt. due on unsettled bills	274 23	
Amt. borrowed and unpaid, or debt of district	32,915 00	
Total liabilities		$34,429 52
Liabilities in excess of resources		$29,778 84
Est. value school property		$33,600 00

A. O. FURST, President.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary. 27-4t

See Here. Do you want Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these: Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win, 30c; Leap Year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 50c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo. 15c; The Laws of Love, 50c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1.50 to $3 at a fixed price of only one dollar. We are endorsed and recommended by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1.50 to $3, and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list We send C.O.D., let you see goods before paying. Over 75,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address at once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM L. SELLERS, Treasurer, in account with HARRIS TOWNSHIP School Board.

DR.

June 15 1875.		
To balance at settlement	$1,740 55	
Amt. of taxes levied 1875	1,489 17	
Unseated land tax 1874-5	73 51	
State appropriation for 1875	520 04	$3,823 25
CR.		
June 4, 1875.		
Paid I. H. Bricker's note	$ 544 64	
Teachers' salaries paid	1,575 19	
Incidental expenses paid	379 19	$3,038 83
June 24th, 1876, balance due the township		$784 42

JAMES GLENN, ROBERT KENDAL, } Auditors.
*27-3t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania ss.

At Bellefonte the 27th day of June, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Armagast, of Potter township, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN G. LOVE, Assignee.
27-3t

New Advertisements.

Two-Horse Wagon
FOR SALE
at a BARGAIN.
GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR.
T. A. HICKS & BRO.
v8n27-tf

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 5, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate for school purposes		$2592 35
Gross amt. tax duplicate for building purposes		1109 41
Total		$3701 76
Deduct exhonerations		123 81
Total tax receipts		$3577 95
Cash from former treasurer		65 81
State appropriation		408 27
Total receipts		$4052 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1160 00
Paid teachers for attending County Institute	50 00
Paid new school building and lot	450 00
Paid for fuel	284 58
Paid for furniture and apparatus	92 54
Paid for repairs	107 41
Paid salary of Secretary	40 00
Paid salary of Treasurer and Collector	250 45
Paid miscellaneous expenses	160 43
Total expenditures	$3595 41
Balance in the treasury	$456 62
Amt. due Dist. from all sources	222 31
Total resources	$678 93

MARK WILLIAMS, Pres't.
A. J. SWARTZ, Secretary. 26-3t

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 8toff

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York,
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)
Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
Stereoscopes and Views
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
We are headquarters for everything in the way of
STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,
Being manufacturers of the
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN.
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.
Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.
Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.
☞Cut out this advertisement for reference.
no23

AGENTS 25 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS mounted size 9x11 for $3, or 20 for $1. CHROMOS of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa. 24tw

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' REPORT of BOGGS TOWNSHIP for the year 1875.

JOHN RESIDES, Supervisor for 1875. Dr.

To amt. of duplicate for 1875	$981 85
To Wm. Marks' order on McCoy & Linn dated April 17, 1874	59 80
To amt. uncollected on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Dr.	$991 58
Balance due Twp. May 1, 1876	$12 51
	$979 07

LEVI DIXON, Supervisor on lower end of Township, Dr.

To amt. of duplicate	$412 20
To auditor's order for amt. due at settlement	40 00
Total	$452 20

JOHN FETZER, Poor Overseer lower end of Township for 1875.

To amt. duplicate	$ 09 80
Percentum deducted	15 44
Total	294 36
To credit by John Resides	5 08
Auditor's order dated May 16, 1876, for balance due him	25 89
Total	325 16

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work done on roads by sundry persons	$821 96
By amt. of plank for bridges	7 56
By amt. of hauling by his own team	21 25
By cash paid L. Watson	2 00
By 9¼ days on roads at $1 25	114 37
By amt. worked out on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Cr.	979 07
Balance due township May 1, 1876	12 51
	991 58

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work on roads by sundry Persons	$383 39
By amt. of plank for bridge	28 81
By amt. of work done over amt. of duplicate	40 00
	452 20
	412 20
Balance due him at settlement	40 00

CONTRA.	CR.
By keeping Phœbe Yarnell 52 weeks	$108 50
By keeping Ann Cole 7 weeks	12 80
By keeping Andrew Walker 54 weeks	108 00
By keeping Linda May's child 42 weeks	27 00
By McCallister and Beaver legal advice	5 00
By Thiel & Robb, bill mdse	6 71
By C. H. Else & Bro., bill	55
By C. & J. Curtins' bill	3 17
By Jacob Yarnell's due bill & sundries	24 43
By John Fetzer's time attending to paupers	23 75
	319 91
By McClain & Cook's bill	5 25
	$325 16

CONTRA	CR.
By keeping Ann Harmer one year	$135 03
By keeping blind child, and funeral expenses	26 00
By keeping John Keyes, one year	156 00
By sundries, writing bonds, making out duplicates, etc., etc	16 22
By James Summerville bill in full to date	23 14
By E. M. Blanchard, legal service	5 00
By John Smith, Sr., to assist him (now dec'd)	11 50
By McCoy & Linn as per bills	123 76
By McClain & Cook "	26 49
By sundries got to assist F. Hoover and H. Johnson, etc	42 81
By amt. of Hall's judgment in full, paid McClain & Cook	32 46
By amt. paid McClain & Cook on ac't. of Overseer of Milesburg borough	15 00
By am't. Resides keeping Wm. Wants, and exonerations	49 51
	$665 94

By order of Board of Auditors,
WM. GALBRAITH.
Twp. Clerk.

JOHN RESIDES, Poor Overseer of Boggs Township, for 1875.

Dr, to amount of duplicate	$701 02
Percentum deducted	35 08
	$665 94

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the
KEYSTONE BAKERY,
opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of
BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. 25-26-1y A. H. COX.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Pheasant, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, Adm'r.
Mt. Eagle, June 5, 1876. v8-23 6t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Abraham Switzer, late of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

8-20-6t JAMES H. RANKIN, Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo. E. Wasson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

*25-6t LUTHER WASSON, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Margaret Shaw, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

23-6t BENJAMIN BUCK, Adm'r.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP, Centre County, Pa., for the year ending June 5th, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate school purpose		$ 716 19
Gross amt. tax duplicate school building		912 20
Total		$1,628 39
Deduct exhonerations, etc	$119 34	
Deduct outstanding tax	481 14	
		600 48
Total tax receipts		1,027 91
Cash from former treasurer		1,082 66
Tuition from Burnside township		20 00
State appropriation		290 16
Last Year's duplicate		6.5 81
Total receipts		$3,116 54

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1,386 50
Paid new school bhildings and lots	1,306 54
do do do	48 40
Paid insurance	55 45
Paid for fuel	35 00
Paid salary of Secretary	30 00
Paid salary Treasurer and Collector	109 91
Paid miscellaneous expenses	117 03
	$3,108 83
Balance in treasury	$7 71

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Estimated value of school property and furniture	$3,000 00
Balance in favor of district	3,007 71

J. HARB HOLT, Treas.
Attest, J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y.
25-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Marion township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,
JAS. S. SOMMERVILLE, } Admrs.
ADAM HOY,
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 22-6t

LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

Proposals for Cross Ties

will be received until July 10 next, for the furnishing Cross Ties for that part of the railroad extending from Laurelton to Spring Mills. Forms of specifications can be obtained on application to the President, Col. Eli Slifer, at Lewisburg.

J. P. COBURN, Esq., Aaronsburg.
R. H. DUNCAN, Esq., Spring Mills.
WM. WOLF, Esq., Centre Hall.

GEO. W. LEUFFER, Chief Engineer.
26-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elias Rossman, deceased, late of Walker township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JUSTICE M. ROSSMAN, Adm'r.
Nittany P. O., June 27, 1876. 26-6t

Dauchy & Co.

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week selling
OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the Thrilling History of 100 eventful years; also of the great "EXHIBITION," grand in description of our Mighty Resources in Agriculture, Commerce, Minerals, Manufactures, Natural wonders, Curiosities, etc., all richly illustrated. A "Century" MAP and "BIRD'S EYE VIEW" Free. Sells marvelously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this and our standard "Life of Livingstone." 60,000 already sold; also new Bible, 2,000 illust. Has no equal. For Extra Terms write to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Phil. 27-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
v827-4t Philadelphia, Pa

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks from the *Tribune* verbatim reports. 500 pages $2. Just out. 200 sold before publication. Agents wanted. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. 8-23-4w

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1776. 1876.
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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Paragraphs for the Farmer.

An enormous hog raised by Mr. Joseph Schnell, near Rossiere, Putnam county, New York, was sold to a butcher in Watertown a few days since. It measured eight feet in length, seven feet girth, stands three feet four inches high, and pulls the scales down at the enormous weight of 1,750 pounds.

Hens' eggs hatch in from nineteen to twenty-one days; ducks' in twenty-eight days; turkeys' in from twenty-six to twenty-nine days; Guinea fowls' in from twenty-five to twenty-seven days; pea fowls' in from twenty-eight to thirty days; geese's in from thirty to thirty-two days. Fresh eggs will hatch one or two days sooner than those two or three weeks old.

A law has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, which will doubtless pass, prohibiting the transportation or driving of Texas or Cherokee cattle, which have not passed at least one year north of the Ohio river, within the State, between the 15th of May and the first of November. The effect of such a law will be to hasten the adoption of sending dead beef in refrigerator cars.

Petrarch, the winner of the two thousand guinea race at Newmarket, Eng., belongs to Lord Dupplin, who is said to have bought him in March for $60,000, that he might not be in the way of his other horse, Kaleidoscope, whom he had backed to win two hundred thousand dollars. As the race turned out, Julius Cæsar beat Kaleidoscope, and Petrarch had to come to the rescue, which he did easily.

The Scandinavian mountains are covered with what is known as the "reindeer moss"—a favorite food of the reindeer. Recent experiments by a Swedish professor of chemistry show that this substance is also valuable to man, and likely to prove a source of wealth. Eighteen hundred pounds of this moss, under proper treatment, produced nearly 1,200 pounds of unrefined sugar, and nearly five gallons of pure alcohol were extracted from sixty-six pounds of the same kind of moss. At Stockholm the price of moss has risen to about half a penny a pound, and lack of capital and machinery alone retards the practical results of this discovery

About Calves.

In this part of the country I think that calves should come in the two months beginning with the middle of March and ending with the middle of May. My reasons for saying this are these. They seem stronger and thrive better than they do if they come much earlier or much later. If the calf seems weak and does not get up soon, it is well to draw a little of its mother's milk, and then, after putting two fingers in its mouth, pour two or three spoonfuls in between the fingers very slowly, and in nine cases out of ten it will make an effort to get up. Stand by and steady it if it goes to fall, and you will be surprised to see what a difference a little milk will make.

A calf should run with the cow until her milk is good—for about four days;—then it should be taken away, and if the weather is stormy and cold, it must be put in a stable; but if it is pleasant it may be put in a lot where it can have a good bite of grass. If it is in a stable it should have a little prime, early-cut hay. In either case it should have new milk for a few days, when it may be gradually changed for skim milk. I think that five gallons of skim milk is worth as much as four gallons of new milk to make a calf grow. A calf ought to have milk for six months, if possible, and during this time it should have good pasture and a little meal composed of bran, oil meal, corn meal, in equal parts, and in the fall they will be enough better than common calves to pay the extra time, trouble and expense.—[American Stock Journal.

They had a shower of flesh in Columbia, Ga., the other day, but when the people looked up and saw a big flock of turkey buzzards about one hundred feet above them, they didn't have to call in the scientists to explain the phenomenon.

Household Recipes.

FRIED PARSNIPS.—Boil three large parsnips tender, then cut them into about three inch lengths, and again cut them into pieces about a quarter of an inch square; dip into batter and fry brown. Serve on a folded napkin.

BOILED HOMINY.—Put six ounces of hominy to steep in one pint of water over night; next morning put it on the fire with the water it was steeped in, and one-half pint of milk, one-half tea spoonful of salt; boil one hour closely covered, on a slow fire.

BROILED HAM.—If the ham be salt, parboil it in slices; lay them on a slightly greased gridiron; place it over a quick fire and broil a nice brown all over. Observe the slices are cut thin and just enough for one person. Serve on a hot dish.

PEACH SAUCE.—The juice that is left in the can, twice its volume of water, with two ounces of sugar; boil fifteen minutes, skim carefully; when about to serve add table-spoonful of lemon juice, four drops of essence of bitter almonds; strain through a fine sieve.

CRUSHED WHEAT.—Place eight ounces of crushed wheat to steep over night; in the morning place over the fire in the same water it was steeped in, with one pint of milk, or, if preferred, one pint of water, and one-half tea-spoonful of salt; boil one hour and a half.

WHITE POTATO PIE.—For one good sized pie take half pound of potatoes, boil and mash, and while hot squeeze one-half a lemon into it, with a good sized piece of butter; add one cupful of white sugar, two or three eggs, half tea-spoonful of mace, and grate nutmeg on top of pie.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Cut a piece of bread about six by three inches; take off the crust, toast and butter it on one side; cut a slice of rich cheese of the size and thickness of the bread; place it before a clear fire at an angle of forty-five degrees, where it will toast briskly.

Hints From Practical Farmers.

An old farmer says: "I have found coal tar the best covering for stumps of large limbs, or spots where the trunk is barked by whiffle-trees. Having used it a few years since, I found the wounds healed over finely."

If you have a field of wheat harrow it, but as an experiment, suppose you leave a strip of a rod or so, and then when the crop is harvested, see if there is not a decided advantage in harrowing.

An old and unusually successful farmer of Norfolk, Mass., says he has tried orchard grass for a dry upland pasture, and with very satisfactory results, and he feels like recommending it to his fellow farmers as worthy of trial.

In preparing nests for setting hens, plenty of sulphur should be sprinkled in the nest, and occasionally more added until the chickens appear. If a good sulphur and ashes dust bath is provided, there need not be much fear of trouble with the chicks.

We can give an instance of corn saved by simply putting in a layer of coarse brush between the layers of corn. A friend claims that his corn dried out and was saved by this method, while that of his neighbor molded.

H. Ives, of Batavia, N. Y., writes that having raised orchard grass for several years, he would recommend it for light dry land. He finds one bushel to the acre sufficient if well put in, as it will thin itself and grow in hassocks any way.

A zealous Congregationalist, visiting Baptist friends, accepted an invitation to attend the Sunday-school and teach a class of little girls. The lesson was about St. John the Evangelist, and knowing that older heads sometimes confounded him with St. John the Baptist, he asked, "By what names do you know this John?"

"John the Evangelist, John the Revelater, and John the Beloved" answered the little ones.

"Why the 'Beloved?'"

"Because Jesus loved him best."

"And why did he love him best?"

The answer came promptly from the youngest scholar—

"'Tos he was a Baptist."

At a recent fancy dress ball of the Lord Mayor of London, fifteen gentlemen appeared clad in white dress coats, waistcoats, and trousers, and black linen shirts, collars and cuffs. The suggestion came from Du Maurier, the artist, in *Punch*.

Fashion Notes.

Turbans and white straw sailor hats will be most worn by school girls from ten years up to misses in their teens.

The wool de bege and other suits worn by young girls are made with basques that button behind and long deep aprons. Brown, gray and dark blue remain the colors most in favor for young folks.

The low sash tied around the hips and fastened behind in a large bow, is made of wide gros grain ribbon, and worn with pique princesse dresses by very small girls. Their lace caps are of close capote shape, trimmed with ribbon to match the sash. The stockings are of similar color.

The burnous overskirt has a long wrinkled apron, trimmed with bows down the middle and two bias bands of silk. There is usually a seam down the middle of this apron—a thing that would not have been permitted in the costumes of a few years ago.

Cambric and print dresses for school and general wear are blouse waists buttoned behind; this waist is separate from the skirt, with ends extending over the hips, and instead of a belt a drawing string is passed around the waist.

Deep wide round frills turned down and around the neck, are made of the new lace braids, and worn by small children, both girls and boys; price $1.25. There are also bread Puritan collars of Irish cord lace that imitates antique designs; price $2.

What are called "basket suitings" are the fine woolen stuffs used by Parisian dressmakers for the dresses recently imported for girls. The colors are cream, pale blue, and French gray in small raised squares, all of one color. The trimming is merely of kilt plaiting and silk facing.

The princesse style is adopted for the pique dresses of small girls, while larger girls have overskirts that are merely aprons shirred to form a fan behind, and the basques are box plaited, with a row of insertion between the plaits. A Hamburg ruffle edges the basque and overskirt; two such ruffles are on the lower skirt.

To brighten up the dark dresses worn for house toilettes are collarettes of plaited lisse finished with pearl edging. The most dressy ones are made of the new cream colored crepe lisse trimmed with folds of pale tinted China crape going around the neck, and held by long looped bows of gros grain ribbon.

The inevitable cream color has found its way into lingerie, and instead of snowy white linen collars and cuffs, a novelty is cream tinted cambric for this purpose, with the corners wrought with scarlet, blue, brown, gray or black, done in washing wools to represent Greek squares, or a vine cluster of flowers in the corners of collars and cuffs.

The cabbage worm, the last importation of the worm family, is reported to be very destructive in some localities, and of course, like the potato beetle, unless precautions are taken, will infest every garden. The usual nostrums of buckwheat flour, bran, etc., are useless. It is confidently asserted that flour or sulphur dusted over the leaves, is a preventive of its ravages. The trial of it is cheap, simple and easy.

A few nights ago, as a young man stood in the gospel tent busily taking notes, Dr. Tying came up, and laying his hand upon the other's shoulder, suddenly asked:

"My friend, are you a Christian?"

"No, sir," answered the startled note taker, "I'm—I'm only a reporter."

New Advertisements.

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A CURIOSITY A ten dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., New York. 8-25-4t

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja6'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n47-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attends to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

4-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 8-29-1y

Miscellaneous Cards.

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 227 & 229 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

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DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on shortest notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family receipes. v6n1-1y.

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A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

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DEALERS IN

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—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol7no48-1y

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 8, 1875.

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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county generally will be pleased to know that

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egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

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in a first-class Drug store.

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given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

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Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. I gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

A Native of Pennsvalley in the United States Senate.

From the Centre Hall Reporter.

James K. Kelly, one of the United States Senators from Oregon, is a native of Pennsvalley. Mr. Kelly was born in Gregg township, on the farm now owned and occupied by our Democratic friend Jacob McCool, and spent his school-boy days in that section. Many of the older citizens of this valley will remember their schoolmate—Gen. Buchanan, Peter Wilson, and others who went to school with the Oregon senator, will no doubt be pleased to learn through the *Reporter* of his whereabouts, and the high position which he now holds. Mr. Kelly is a second cousin of Shannon Boal, and is also related to the Woods family. The house where he attended school was on the Georges Valley road, near where the church now stands, and was built of slabs.

The Congressional Directory gives this further biography of Mr. Kelly:

James K. Kelly, of Portland, Oregon, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1819; graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1839; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1842; went to California in 1849, and from thence to the territory of Oregon in 1851; was elected by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon in 1852 one of three commissioners to prepare a code of laws for that Territory; Was a member of the Legislative Council from 1853 to 1857; was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Oregon in 1857; was a Senator in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon from 1860 to 1864; was appointed by President Buchanan United States District Attorney for Oregon in 1860, but declined to accept the appointment. In 1855 he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Oregon Volunteers, and in that capacity was engaged in the Yakima Indian war in 1855 and 1856; he was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed G. H. Williams, Republican, and took his seat March 4th, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Gilliland, who also was a schoolmate of Mr. Kelly, having addressed a note to the Senator, has received from him the following reply:

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 17th, 1876.

MR. SAMUEL GILLILAND:

Dear Sir.—I was very much gratified a few days ago to receive your letter of the 3rd inst., with your photograph accompanying it. In appearance you certainly have changed somewhat since we played together about the old school house in Georges Valley, half a century ago. Looking over the many years which have gone by since then, I can truly say that my school-boy life was the period in which I had the most unalloyed happiness, as it was the freest from anxiety and care. It is true the severe eye of John S. Price now and then rested upon me when bent upon mischief, or when I failed to mind my book; and occasionally I felt the birch laid on by his hand, for which I vowed vengeance in my mind when I should grow up to be a man. But with all those little troubles they were happy days, and sometimes as I think over them it seems to me that the pleasures of memory are sweeter than the pleasures of hope.

Your description of the country about my father's old farm, and the changes which have been made, was very interesting to me, as it is forty years since I have been there. I have been thinking seriously about going back there before I return to the Pacific coast, and your kind invitation to meet me certainly has strengthened my desire to go. I cannot now say what time I will likely go, but probably about the middle or latter part of May, although it is possible I may wait until Congress adjourns, which I think will be in July. Before going I shall write you, so that you will know when I am coming.

I send you a photograph so that you may see how time has changed my appearance since you saw me last.

Very truly Yours, etc.,
JAMES K. KELLY.

We trust that Senator Kelly will make his promised visit to his native valley and his old home. We bespeak for him a cordial reception from the companions of his childhood yet living here, as well as from their descendants and the people of the valley generally, who will be glad to make his acquaintance.

A Few Centennials and Millennials.

100 years ago—American independence.

200 years ago—King Philip (the Indian) defeated and slain; habeas corpus in England.

300 years ago—Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Spanish Armada preparing.

400 years ago—Printing invented; Isabella the coming Queen.

500 years ago—The days of Tamerlane, the Turk, and Chaucer, the English poet.

600 years ago—Baliol and Bruce, Richard Bacon, Thomas Aquinas; House of Harpsburg founded.

700 years ago—Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, measuring swords in Palestine.

800 years ago—William the Conqueror.

900 years ago—Hugh Capet, the Frenchman.

1,000 years ago—Alfred the Great.

1,100 years ago—Charlemange and Harrounal Raschid.

1,200 years ago—Mahometanism making lively work in Constantinople and other places.

1,300 years ago—Old Chosroes, the Persian, lives by murder, and the Pope is made a secular judge among kings.

1,400 years ago—The Saxons lively in Britain. Clovis establishes the French monarchy and the Visigoths conquer Spain.

1,500 years ago—The Roman Empire, having legislated many years in favor of capital against labor, begins to fall to pieces.

1,600 years ago—The world has nothing better to do than to broach and denounce heresies and get up religious persecutions.

1,700 years ago—Marcus Aurelius, Tacitus and Plutarch.

1,800 years ago—Jerusalem destroyed and Herculaneum and Pompeii buried.

1,876 years ago—All the world was at peace, and Christ born.

6,000 years ago—Adam rose to the dignity of a large real estate owner, but by poor management was driven into involuntary bankruptcy.—[Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Crazed in a Revival.

Thirty years ago, William Fair, a prominent citizen of Indiana county, Pa., attended a revival meeting held in the manner of the primitive Methodists. He became a regular enthusiast, and imagining that he had committed "the unpardonable sin," lost his reason, and passed his entire time in praying and singing. He believed his wife and family prevented him from obtaining pardon for his sins, and became so violent toward them that it was found necessary to put him under restraint. A room was fitted up with stout oaken bars at the doors and windows, and he was imprisoned therein. The skill of the best physicians has failed to restore his mind, and he has remained in confinement since 1846. His cell is as comfortable as it can be made, and he has every attention. For thirty years he has occupied every hour in the day with lamentations over his lost soul, in piteous appeals to God for pardon, and in singing revival hymns unknown to the church-goers of to-day. By pacing up and down the floor of his room, and by constant kneeling in particular spots, he has worn great hollows in the boards, which it has been necessary to renew several times. The unfortunate man is over eighty years old. He is tall and apparently in the best of physical health. His hair and beard are of extraordinary length. He keeps his person and apartment neat and clean, but allows no one to approach him. He will not engage in conversation, his whole time being given to his incessant devotions.

Financial Reverses.

Among the women standing on the corner of a street to see the circus procession were two whose eyes probably saw every wagon, but whose thoughts were far away.

"So you think they've run through with all their property, eh?" asked the larger one.

"Well, it looks that way. I haven't heard any one say so, but I can see as far as most folks."

"What have you seen?"

"Last year," replied the little woman, getting closer to the curbstone, "all her children were dressed up and allowed to follow the circus all over town. This year not one is allowed outside the gate. Looks to me as if some great financial cloud hangs over this family. Actions speak louder than words."

In one of the least frequented parts of the grounds at the Centennial Exhibition, and so far removed from the currents of travel that it is probably not seen by one visitor in ten, is a very novel and interesting exhibit. It is called the "Hunter's Camp," and is a perfect representation of the externals of the life of the deer, forest and the trout streams. The thick foliage of the trees in the cool, deep valley where the hunter's hut of logs stands, the noisy stream and the waterfall in front, the still pool in which float two Indian canoes, the guns, fishing-rods, blankets, cooking utensils, traps, and trophies of the chase within the hut, all help to make the illusion perfect, and it would not be hard to imagine that one had been suddenly transported from the bustling, exciting scenes of the Exhibition to some nook in the heart of the Adirondacks or the Alleghanies.

Dom Pedro don't like American women. He says "American women are bold and masculine, and crowd upon strangers without invitation." Now, Dom, you know you have to say that because Mrs. Dom is with you. Why, bless you, you would think it the best kind of fun to be the object of American femininity's gaze if you had left Mrs. D. at home. Your remark is mean and untruthful, and thousands of big brothers stand ready to adorn you with a mustard for your disrespectful remark.

The gold in the vaults of the Bank of France at the present moment exceeds 500 tons in weight; in other words, it weighs about as much as 20 locomotive engines of the first size. What were the treasures of Soloman or Cœsus to this? To trace the process by which this immense mass has, as it were, gravitated to Paris, would be no easy task. £150,000 weighs over a ton; £75,000,000 would, therefore, weigh 500 tons.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take: every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine; give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend neighbor and acquaintance: "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarraparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,
Pass. Agent Mich. Central R. R.,
69 Washington St., Boston.
25-4t

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

All Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Sea, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive, with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, No. 209 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. 25-4t

Peabody House,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $2 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
	A. M.	P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.05	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31-6m

Insurance.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

SOMETIMES OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT Policy in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY

WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured. $15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

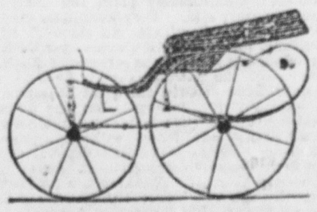
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-25-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP!

Enquire at this office

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

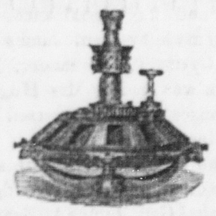
Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n16s12-1y

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte.

Publication

FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail. 8-13-1y

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

DR. TERRY devotes his time to the treatment of Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, and all other diseases of the lower bowel. The Doctor guarantees to cure all cases he undertakes, no matter who has attempted and failed. Office 1208 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hours 11 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. 12-4t

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California: Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v6n44y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS	leaves New York		9 25 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m.
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m.
"	" "	Erie	10.05 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	7.20 a. m.
"	"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.50 p. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	3.15 p. m.
"	"	" Renovo	4.15 p. m.
"	"	" Kane	8.45 p. m.
"	"	" Buffalo	.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	8.35 a. m.
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY EX.	leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	2.10 p. m.
"	"	" Harrisburg	4.10 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Will'sp't	7.40 a. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7.00 p. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	6.30 a. m.
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	3.20 p. m.
"	"	" New York	7.45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6.00 a. m.
"	"	" Renovo	10.10 a. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	11.20 a. m.
"	"	" Williamsport	12.40 p. m.
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.10 p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.20 p. m.
"	"	" New York	10.15 p. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
"	"	" Washington	9.05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m.
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	Phila.	7.00 a. m.
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a. m.
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3.50 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m.
"	"	New York	10.25 a. m.
SUNDAY EX.	leaves Williamsport		8.15 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	11.40 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	3.30 p. m.
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——And now that silly practice of "sporting the cane" is in vogue again, and its ominous click keeps time to the step of the festive gent.

——An up town man who boasted that he could shoot off a cannon firecracker in his teeth, will try his hand at "gummin' it," hereafter.

——A Harrisburg youth, by the name of Agin, thought it would be fine fun to sit on the end of a cannon while it went off. He tried it; but he'll never do it Agin though.

——If you want a nice cool drink go to Green's drug store in the Bush House block. Only five cents for a glass of soda or Peruvian beer, the great national anti-intoxicating drink.

——After scanning the field we have noticed thus far, as effects of the Fourth, but one bandaged head, and three urchins decked out with slings. In this Centennial year this is no kind of a showing.

——A Spring street lad who was celebrating on the Fourth, stepped out into the street to pick up a cannon firecracker which, as he thought, didn't go off, and a blackened thumb nail with a small portion of thumb attached, flew across the street into a vacant lot.

——Dom Pedro slipped out of America not any too soon. He says the American women are "too masculine in appearance, and crowd themselves upon strangers too freely," and lots of big brothers have been trailing for him ever since, in war paint.

——We noticed a man walking down High street the morning after the Fourth, and every few steps he took he would turn around with surprising quickness and look behind him, as though he expected some one were following him with malicious intent. A case of fire-cracker bursting under coat tails, probably.

——The town of Philipsburg seems to be very unfortunate. It has again been visited by fire, and the greater part of the business section destroyed. This occurred a week ago last Friday. The Tyrone fire department lent valuable assistance, for which the people return their grateful, heart-felt thanks. The fire originated in Fiegal's hardware store. The loss is estimated at sixty thousand dollars, and is said to be covered by an insurance of forty thousand. This is the third time within three months that this town has been visited by fire, and yet the people have not awoke to the realization of the fact that they need an efficient fire department.

——We have received a communication signed "Maggie," announcing the death of George E. Wasson, *Esq.*, at his residence in Houserville, at the age of 61. Mr. Wasson was respected by all who knew him as an upright man, who loved the Lord, and never was known to take His name in vain. His loss will be greatly felt in the community where he has lived so many years, and in his home will stand the vacant chair to remind the loved ones of him who has gone before. He leaves behind to mourn his loss a wife, four sons and five daughters. The remains were taken to the Presbyterian graveyard, followed by a large concourse of friends and neighbors. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Hammel.

——According to the Clinton *Republican* there was a great deal of drunkenness in the city of Lock Haven on the 4th inst. To this Bellefonte presents a beautiful contrast. We had very little drunkenness—not a fight or a single arrest all day. It was remarked by many that it was an unusually orderly day. The town was full of people, but every one, of both sexes, conducted themselves like ladies and gentlemen, and it is something to be proud of. We hope that the era of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Bellefonte and Centre county has passed, and that our people in every station in life will be very slow to forget that they are ladies and gentlemen—the peer of the proudest in the land. Then shall our county claim the honorable distinction of being the Athens of Pennsylvania, for sobriety and gentlemanly conduct go hand in hand with education, intelligence and refinement.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A GALA DAY IN OUR ROMANTIC TOWN

The Town Crowded with People—The Night Before—The Picnic and Parade.

In Bellefonte the day was observed with appropriate ceremonies, somewhat marred, however, by the storm which interfered with the programme as arranged by the committees. The day opened pleasantly, with every indication that nothing would interfere to mar the harmony of the proceedings, and ar far as human foresight could provide everything was done by the several committees, to render the celebration a success.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the artillery began booming on Reservoir and Half Moon hills, and all the bells to ring, in accordance with the previous arrangements. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning a praise meeting was held in the Court House yard. This meeting was to have been held in the Court House, but it was found that it could not hold all who desired to participate. It was therefore adjourned to the yard. This was one of the most interesting ceremonies of the day, consisting of speeches, and hymns of praise to the Author of all good for the blessings of a hundred years of national life, and the peace which we now enjoy. S. S. Lyon, Esq., our efficient Chief Burgess, opened the meeting with a short address, stating the object of the meeting and its significance. Speeches were made by Gen. James A. Beaver and Cyrus T. Alexander, Esq., and a poem was read by Mrs. Hughes. These exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

The procession formed at half-past ten o'clock under the direction of Chief Marshal Gen. James A. Beaver, and his efficient assistants, Col. D. S. Keller and Major R. C. Cheesman, and marched down High street to Spring, thence to Bishop, from Bishop to Allegheny, down Allegheny to Linn and out Linn to the grove near Shortlidge & Co.'s lime kilns. The procession made an imposing display, and presented many interesting features. It consisted of Company B, Fifth Regiment, under charge of Lieutenant Williams; a company of boys dressed as zouaves under charge of Augustus Smith; Logan Fire Company No. 1, with their hose carriage beautifully decorated, and a handsome young lady, Miss Alice Nolan, representing the Goddess of Liberty riding upon it under a canopy; the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe lodges of American Mechanics; a wagon containing thirty-eight little girls dressed in white, with crowns bearing the names of the different States, and a representation of the Goddess of Liberty and Uncle Sam; the Centennial Temperance Club, citizens, &c. The music consisted of the Bellefonte band, the Centre Hall band, the Millheim band, and a drum corps, from Centre Mills, who all rendered delightful music.

The procession moved in the following order:

Bellefonte Band.
Curtin Guards.
Centre Hall Band.
Logan Fire Company.
Millheim Band.
Wagon containing children representing the 38 States.
100 little boys.
Centennial Temperance Club.
Citizens and visitors.

Thus far everything had passed off in order. Upon arriving at the grove, Mr. Lyon not being present, General Beaver suggested that the people should disperse through the grounds until half past 12 o'clock when dinner would be served, and after that the exercises would continue in accordance with the programme. At the time dinner was being served, a little cloud appeared in the west "not larger than a man's hand," yet no one thought of danger, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The cloud began to grow, then a little sprinkle, and finally the rain poured down in torrents. For a while the people huddled under the trees and wagons and under the speakers' stand. So many crowded upon the stand that it broke down, and the men and children who had sought refuge from the storm underneath were saved from being crushed by a large log upon which the broken timber rested. By this time those who had sought shelter under the trees finding them an insecure protection, began to fly in every direction. The storm lasted only a short time, but short as it was, it was long enough to wet every one on the grounds to the skin, except a very few who were fortunate enough to find a dry place. This ended that part of the entertainment until evening.

"The Fantastics" next made their appearance, and started for Milesburg. They had reached Linn street when they were met by another storm, and hastily hurried back to town to find shelter. When this storm had passed they started again, going to Milesburg, and when they returned they had a dress parade in the Diamond, after which they dispersed. This feature of the entertainment was a success, and afforded a great deal of amusement to old and young. We heard a great many remark that it was the most complete of anything ever gotten up in the town. Great credit is due the parties who participated in it, and to the officers and managers.

In the evening the exercises that were interrupted in the grove were held in the Court House. Ex-Gov. Curtin made a short speech; John B. Linn, Esq., read from notes a brief history of the county, and Seth Yocum, Esq., delivered an oration. These exercises were very interesting.

Mr. Yocum's Address.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The birth of a nation, like the creation of a new world, is an event which, in its results, effects the whole universe. When the Omnipotent Creator hurls spinning forth from his great right hand into the immensity of space a new and shining orb, all worlds and systems of worlds receive a new impulse. New harmonies are to be established or a new conflict is inaugurated. The principles of attraction and repulsion are disturbed, and to the remotest corner of creation the influence is felt. So also with the birth of a new nation. All nations receive an electric shock. And so it was, when, in 1776, the great American nation was born. The human race had long been looking, and looking in vain, for an asylum to which its people could flee to escape the outrages and oppression of their fellow men. The whole known world had been turned into a pandemonium in which no true manhood could exist. In the name of Christianity and Religion the bloody Inquisition had been established and no man or woman with the courage to utter an independent thought could live.

Thousands and tens of thousands—yes, more than thirty thousand persons had suffered martyrdom at the stake for opinion's sake; cities had been pillaged and burned; innocent children and helpless women had been mercilessly maltreated and murdered; institutions of learning were looked upon as "the works of the evil one," and had been burned to the earth—together with their libraries and philosophical appliances. In their places were set up the miracles of the priesthood and the dogmas of the church, and against these no man could breathe a word and live. The love of power and the love of money had rooted out and supplanted every spark of true religion. The church, ruling the nations and ruling the world had become one vast charnel house of infamy and institutions of uncleanliness, in which no kind of moral turpitude was wanting. Mohamedenism and Paganism, though less actively wicked, had soothed their millions into a helpless and idolatrous stupor. The name of liberty was dead! Men were slaves, women beasts of burden, kings were rascals, and popes and priests were the gods of mammon and the gods of power.

And when a great meteor shot up into the heavens from the American continent and from the American nation, with "Liberty" emblazoned on its every side—liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, "peace and liberty to oppressed mankind," a shriek of joy went up with it from the prison and from the stake, from the exiled and from the murdered dead, that reached the great high throne, and turned the faces of "down-trodden of all nations" toward the new light.

It was at such a time, and under such circumstances that the American Colonies declared themselves a free and independent people, and for the commemoration of this great event we are assembled here to-day. The causes that led to this grand result are so varied and full of incident that the historian has filled volumes with his record of the facts. We can only glance at a few of the most striking features.

One little band of colonists after another had reached the American shore, braving the dangers of an unknown sea, daring the ravages of wild and ferocious beasts upon the shore, doing a merciless warfare with the savage Indians in the forest and around their burning homes by the tomahawk and the torch, daring the hardships, the privations and the sickness of a new climate and an unsettled country, daring anything and everything rather than the oppression and wrongs of the old world. These sturdy pioneers were happy, because they were free. Great Britain by right of conquest and possession claimed to be the rightful sovereign of the land, though in the eye of justice it was God's own free land—no tyrant could claim it, no chains fetter it. The cupidity of British rulers—envious of the growing power and wealth of the colonies, soon found means to cripple and retard their natural growth. By means of legislation requiring the colonist to ship all commodities for export in British ships and to British ports, they were enabled to fix the price to be paid for these products, as well as the price charged for articles taken in return by the colonists. Thus they were made the slaves, of trade, of the London merchants. Under the pretense of making search for deserting English seamen all kinds of outrage and violence were committed upon the high seas. In order to establish a system of taxation, and against which they had guaranteed the colonists by their early charters to induce them to go the American shore, they passed the infamous "Stamp Act" as an entering wedge for more extensive operations in that direction. Up to this time, by moderation, the colonists had avoided any open difficulty with the mother country, and many felt themselves secure in their liberties. But now the design of the British rulers was made unmistakably plain and difficulties arose on every side. They were in no shape to "cope with so formidable an enemy." "Despondency spread her black wings over the land, brooding despair, and the sorrows of death encompassed the patriot cause." Even the eloquent tongue of Otis, the great champion of American liberty, faltered. But the divinity that shapes our ends had ordered otherwise. God had not left Israel without a prophet. Suddenly Virginia was heard denouncing the act as "void and destructive of British and American liberty." Speaking now for the first time through one whose trumpet tones have echoed and re-echoed throughout America, arousing the patriot cause from its death-like torpor, and reverberating in the very palace of the British king, warning him that an outraged people had once dragged a tyrant from that very palace to the bloody block. It was the voice of her

"Hurry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas."

Had a voice sounded from heaven in the ears of the despairing colonists its effect could not have been more sudden or more startling. The pent-up indignation of America, like a black cloud overspreading the heavens, seemed slowly approaching the horizon to be

"In the bosom of the great ocean buried,"

as by an electric flash, was suddenly discharged and poured forth such a torrent as overwhelmed all who vainly attempted to withstand its flood. "No taxation without representation; resistance to the stamp act," were suddenly heard on every side, and so terrible was the passion of the people, now fully aroused and lashed into a tempest, that when the time arrived to put the law in force no man in America was found bold enough to act as distributor of stamps. Those who did attempt it were publicly and ignominiously whipped and forced to desist. Even the English administration itself was overwhelmed and bowing to a storm it had raised, but could not rule, repealed the obnoxious law. But although thus baffled and defeated the British government had not abandoned its purpose to harrass and oppress the people of the colonies. Soon was passed one of the most sweeping taxation laws covering almost every article purchased by the people of the colonies. But after petitions and remonstrances from at home and abroad they concluded to abandon all save only a "tax upon tea." This was the article upon which the test of the right of taxation was to be had. You all remember what a grand old "tea party" they had in Boston harbor, when the citizens dressed as Mohawk Indians, emptied three ship loads of tea into the sea. The British king—I use his own words—"had determined to try the question with the Americans." His Ministers of State had publicly boasted that "with ten thousand British regulars they could march through the continent." This crisis in affairs had not been reached without first having exhausted every peaceable means of redress. But now nothing was left but inevitable war, and war they made it—to the hilt; blows to receive as well as to give—and to the horrors of civilized, the British added the outrages of a savage Indian warfare; to the annals of which history contains no parallel—inhuman, bruitish fiendish! But there was patriotism enough, courage enough and blood enough to satiate the gods of battle and make the British throne tremble. Seven years of strife with its field of carnage and of blood, commencing at Lexington and Bunker Hill in the east, then changing its scene to Fort Moultrie in the south, then Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Red Bank, Pennington and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga constitute one grand division of this immortal struggle for liberty; then Monmouth, Kings Mountains, Stony Point, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, and at last the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which with other battles equally well fought, but of less renown, constitute one of the brightest pages that the history of the human race contains.

But if there were great battles fought and great victories won, the names of the heroes are no less illustrious. I cannot speak the name of our immortal Washington without sending a thrill of joy and pride to every American heart. Of honored ancestry, brilliant intellect, ample bearing and towering genius, from the day he offered his youthful sword to the unfortunate Braddock, he took a prominent part in national affairs, and stood among the foremost of the American patriots. Tall and commanding in person, with the noble countenance of a Roman, with the courage of a Caesar, with the prowess of an Alexander, he towered above his fellow-men as a huge mountain towers above a plain. But how shall we define the simple love of liberty that called Lafayette from his honored and noble position in France to join the patriot cause and place his body in the breach between tyrant's bullets and the cause of human freedom! In the thickest of the fight he received honorable scars that he carried to the grave. And there, high up on the tablets of fame are written the names of Putnam, Montgomery, Gates, Greene, Morgan, Marion, Wayne, Schuyler, Lincoln, Lee and last—buried in infamy and in shame—Arnold, the traitor!

But we must not forget the noble and patriotic songs of the nation. From its songs the character and history of a nation can be learned. "Hail Columbia" has a proud, majestic air that carries the soul aloft into the regions of pure patriotism and pure thought. "Yankee Doodle" with its rattle, turns a rustic blunderbuss into a twist cut rifle in the hands of a Yankee patriot, and sets his teeth on edge for a fight, while that song of songs, "The Star Spangled Banner," fires the soul with an enthusiasm that no human energy can withstand. How thoroughly this was understood by the leaders in the late war. When human courage and strength could go no further, the "Star Spangled Banner" would awaken new life. And then we have a national banner, the Stars and Stripes, the Star Spangled Banner itself. What mysterious magic is wrapt in its graceful folds, honored and respected by all nations, wherever canvass floats upon the sea or banner is unfurled upon the land—freely have oceans of blood and untold agonies been poured out it might continue to be the emblem of liberty. I have seen it when in a victorious charge it went out parapet and esplanade; I have seen it in the hour of defeat trailed in the dust; but whether at the head of a victorious charge, amid the shouts of triumph and victory, or slowly driven back and overwhelmed, it was the same beautiful emblem of human liberty and human love.

"The Spangled Banner; Oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

With our forefathers handing down to us such a noble war record, such a list of heroes for our examples, such patriotic songs and such a glorious flag around which to rally in the hour of national trouble, what ought not to be expected of her sons! If great national prosperity and strength have not followed this auspicious beginning, then indeed have we fallen far below the high mark placed before us by the patriot fathers. Truly would we then be "the degenerate sons of illustrious sires." A century has rolled by since the birth of this great nation. This day we close the volume of a hundred years, and stand at the threshold of a new century. And on this review day of our national history, looking back through the vista of years, what tribute have we to offer to the rising generation! Have we preserved the liberties of the nation! Have we given it strength! History makes answer! The American flag floats every sea; her sails whiten every ocean. The products of her industry enter every known port on the face of the globe. From three millions of inhabitants, scattered along the Atlantic coast, she has grown enlarged and increased until she has forty millions of inhabitants occupying every mountain and valley from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Her agricultural products constitute the store house of the world. Millions of whirling spindles attest her industry, and there is scarcely an item among manufactured articles with which she does not compete, and in many excel the manufactories of the old world. Her sturdy miners have delved down into the bowels of the earth and brought up countless millions of wealth in the shape of gold, silver, coal and iron. She has almost as many miles of railroad and telegraph wire as the whole of the world combined beside, and as the highest triumph of engineering and mechanical skill known among men, she runs a lightning train from the Atlantic to the Pacific—more than one-eighth the circuit of the globe—in eighty hours. She has furnished the genius and the brains of the world for the last hundred years, as is attested by her discoveries and inventions. The most positive proof of this fact is at hand. Go to the Centennial Exhibition, now being held in Philadelphia in honor of the birth of our great nation—compare that which is foreign with that which is American—place in contrast the things which make a nation powerful, irresistible, in a material sense, and you will find that nine-tenths of it is American.

But it is not alone in material strength that America excels all nations. She has not forgotten the education of her people, and she makes no invidious distinctions among them in this respect. She has not confined her learning to and social class or favored few. She educates the little boys and girls of the indigent and the poor as well as the rich—her little colored boys and girls. And, to the honor of the nation be it said, she educates, supports and takes care of her soldiers' orphans. In this noble work Pennsylvania stands foremost, and in the inception, progress and perfection of this grand undertaking, our honored townsman, the great "War Governor" of Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent, at once an honor to the State and nation. Thus, also, with one grand stroke that odious old adage that "Republics are ungrateful" is swept to the winds, for here is gratitude to the dead, justice to the living. The great mass of the American people are educated. She cannot boast of classic walls covered with the moss of ages, where the rich and the proud have been educated, but her hills and hill sides are dotted all over with schools and school-houses. The humblest son of poverty, if he be possessed of intelligence, perseverance and industry, may fight his way to the post of honor in our greatest colleges and universities.

The religious liberties of the nation are being handed down in their original purity; the consciences of men are as free as they were the day the great chart of American liberty was proclaimed; the endless divisions of Protestant Christians may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; the Catholic is equally free, and may bring here his crucifix, his symbols and his candles; the heathen and the idolate may bring here his ship load of Gods, made of wood, iron, brass and stone, and there is not—nay, there must not be—a jar among the wheels of the machinery of government. The great light of truth must burn out, destroy and annihilate that which is wrong and establish the right. Here we touch the great sphere of morals and religion, and this work belongs to it. Neither the power of Republics nor the zeal of despots can accomplish moral reform.

With such national growth and prosperity; with such industry and such a general diffusion of learning; with such moral and religious liberty, may we not exclaim with the eloquent Phillips, "Happy, proud America! The Lightening of Heaven have yielded to your philosophy; the temptations of earth could not seduce your patriotism!"

I might portray to you the manhood of this nation, just merging from youth, with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants, and untold wealth and strength. But this is a picture that I will ask each one of my hearers to paint for himself; and you can fill in the colors generously without danger of over-teaching the fancy. Let us rather ponder over the principles that underlie our institutions; examine well the title deeds of our liberties; see to it that the muniments are all in their places, and if any have been removed, replace them on their original ground, and guard well the life of the nation, and as the years roll by, should the ambition of some, or the wickedness of others—the love of power on the part of some, or the love of money on the part of others—destroy the fair fabric of this Government, there will be patriotism enough left and virtue enough left to rebuild it as often as it may be destroyed.

The stores were closed all day, and the people of the county turned out en masse. We had no idea that old Centre could boast of such handsome ladies as were seen here on this occasion. The youth and beauty of the surrounding country were in attendance, and some of our old bachelors wear a sour look yet when you talk of the bright eyes and rosy cheeks which graced our town on the Fourth of July. Of course there was noise, confusion and unrestrained license all day; but we can say for the credit of our town that there was very little drunkenness, no fighting and not a single arrest. So orderly was it that it attracted notice, and caused many to remark upon how fitting it was that our hundredth anniversary should be conducted in soberness and reason. Who can say that the effect of the beautiful and touching service held in the morning did not have its influence upon the minds of all? Who could leave that meeting with the praise of God upon his lips to revel in degradation and sin? Then again, the Centennial Temperance Club has among its members many persons who never before, perhaps since they were little children, have passed such a day perfectly sober. On that day they stood up in the dignity of their manhood, and by their example and influence did all in their power to make the celebration a sober, sensible affair. God bless these noble men! God will bless them, for they are his humble instruments, and to these men working out His holy will He will give peace prosperity and happiness.

——Saratoga water on draught at Green's, next door to the entrance to Bush House.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Last Monday Mr. Robert McKnight, together with his wife and some friends, visited his farm in Benner township, on the Buffalo Run road, to assist his daughter, living there, in their farm work. Returning home in the evening, Mrs. McKnight and Mrs. Glenn were riding on ahead in a buggy, and Mr. McKnight and another gentleman were following in a spring wagon. Coming to a large hill which had been badly washed by the late storm, Mr. McKnight noticed that the horse driven by his wife seemed to be very much annoyed by flies, and lifted his foot several times very high, and finally commenced to travel very fast, and at last to get beyond the control of Mrs. McKnight, who was driving. On they went down the rough road at a fearful rate. When most at the foot of the hill, they ran against a cow which was lieing down in the road. The buggy was overturned and the horse cleared itself. The ladies were thrown out, Mrs. Glenn falling heavily on top of her companion. Mrs McKnight was picked up in an unconscious condition, the blood streaming from her nose and ears, and taken to the house of Mrs. Litzell, near by, and Dr. Rotherick at once summoned, who advised that it would be best to take the lady to her home at once, as it would be easier to remove her then than on the following day. This advice was followed, the party arriving home at ten o'clock that evening. Doctors Fairland and Dobbins were then called who are rendering every assistance that human skill can devise to restore the unfortunate lady to consciousness and health. At the time of going to press Mrs. McKnight is still in an unconscious condition, but we hope and trust that we may be able to give a more favorable report to her numerous friends throughout the county in our next issue.

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband in this hour of his anxious watching for some hopeful sign of recovery in her who has been his beloved partner thus far through the journey of life. Our prayer to God is, that this sad misshap may not have a fatal termination, but that she may be spared yet many years to fulfill her true mission on the earth.

——An insane woman by the name of Flick was in town to celebrate the Fourth. She attracted considerable attention from the old and young. She was perfectly harmless. The police kept watch of her to see that no harm came to her. Mr. Benjamin Schrock lodged her at his house that night and the next day she was sent home.

——Mr. B. Tyson would inform the citizens of Bellefonte that he has just completed a splendid ice box for keeping his beef in, where it will be free from flies, and always fresh and cool. If you want good mutton, call on B. Tyson; if you want good veal, call on B. Tyson. Remember the place, at the Bellefonte Market House.

——We are requested by Mr. J. W. Moore, chairman of the committee on salutes at our Fourth of July celebration, to extend the hearty thanks of the committee to Edward Spear and Charles McClellin for their efficient aid in firing the salutes on the morning and evening of that day.

——In deference to the Ladies' Temperance Society of this place, Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., of the Bush House, kept their bar closed all day on the Fourth.

To Rev. J. M. Washburn.

We publish below so much of the action of the White Water Presbytery as relates to the action lately taken by the Huntingdon Presbytery in connection with the preaching of Revs. Washburn and McPherson as to unsound doctrine:

"PRESBYTERY OF WHITE WATER)
IN SESSION AT MT. CARMEL, IND.
JUNE 28th, 1876.)

The following action was had, viz:

Papers from Huntingdon Presbytery, certified to us, were read, and a letter from Rev. J. M. Washburn, all relating to the same matter. After an interchange of views in Presbytery, a committee consisting of D. M. Stewart, S. S. Patter, and elder Casper Fogel, were appointed to bring in a minute embodying the news of Presbytery.

After recess the committee made the following report:

Presbytery having had before them certain allegations certified by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, in which Rev. J. M. Washburn, a member of this Presbytery, and J. W. McPherson, a licentiate, are reported to have been preaching within the bounds of the Huntingdon Presbytery, without having obtained leave, or presented their credentials; also, that they have been preaching doctrines known as "higher life," which are, as represented to us, not in accordance with the truth as we hold it, and therefore dangerous and pernicious, Presbytery in courtesy to said Presbytery of Huntingdon, will take up and issue said matters of complaint, as directed by our Book, so soon as Presbytery of Huntingdon makes specific charges, giving the time, place, and doctrines of our church impugned by said Washburn and McPherson, on which we can proceed to take testimony; also when and where they have preached in violation of the rules of Presbytery, and the names and residences of witnesses to sustain them.

A true extract from minutes of Presbytery. D. M. STEWART,
Clerk."

——The night after the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks the Democrats of Bellefonte tried to enthuse just a little. They assembled in front of Reynolds' bank to the number of from fifteen to twenty, and a goodly number of Republicans also gathered to see how their Democratic friends were going to ride a hard money horse through a soft money quagmire. Speakers were there and addressed the meeting, among whom was the learned and able advocate, J. M. Keichline, Jack L. Spangler, D. F. Fortney and Cyrus T. Alexander. The burden of their song was reform, but it was easy to see that they had no heart in it; in other words they could not enthuse worth a cent. There would not have been as many people present as there was, had not Meek during the afternoon cunningly reported the story—in order to draw a crowd—that such able speakers as Warren Burnside and Charles Garner had promised to be present and address the meeting. As Mr. Garner is a man whose black Republicanism has never been doubted, it naturally led many people to be present who would not have attended to hear such second-rate speakers as were brought forward. Loud calls were made for these gentlemen, but they did not put in an appearance; consequently it was the tamest ratification meeting that was ever witnessed in this town. We are sorry that Mr. Burnside was not present—it might have been that he would have been able to show them the folly of attempting to ride two horses at one time going in opposite directions. Humbug, thy name is Democracy! Gold and paper, contraction and inflation, reform and swindle. Let us have it all. How many men of sense will be found to join this absurd chorus?

——To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Musser, of Milesburg, on the death of little Mary, who died on the 17th inst., and of Mettie, who died some time ago.

God is Love.

Dear friends weep not, though dark the hour,
And shades that shroud your home;
There's light behind the cloud that lowers—
The light of God to chase the gloom.

A kind yet awful God is ours,
Who formed us, the earth and yonder sky,
And reared the mountain height that towers,
In grandeur upon high.

He holds the ocean in His hand,
The angry waves within his grasp;
He counts the grains of shining sand—
His voice can hush the blast.

He hurls the thunder through the cloud
With vivid lightnings riven;
The storm obeys His mighty word,
And is still at the voice of Heaven.

A God of love, though Lord of all,
He rules in kindness true;
A loving Father wisely hides
His smile sometimes from view.

Though dark the gloom of sorrow's night,
There is a brighter dawn;
The Father's word will never fail
To comfort those who mourn.

Then murmur not when an all-wise God
Severs the household band;
But humbly kiss the chastening rod—
'Tis pressed by a Father's hand.

Though you will miss your little ones
When fall the shades of even;
But in their place two golden links
Will bind young souls to heaven.

—MRS. H. M. CHAMBERS.

PINE GROVE, June 23, 1876.

——Use Cocoa-Camphorine.